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Nelson, Denied Bail, Warns of Danger to All

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—In a stirring call to all Americans to defend their constitutional rights, Steve Nelson today warned that the Pennsylvania Superior Court's rejection of his appeal for bail is another denial of rights the American people have enjoyed for generations.

Nelson received word that the Superior Court had denied bail, pending his appeal from a 20-year state sedition act sentence, as he sat in a Federal courtroom here challenging new Smith Act proceedings against himself and five other working class leaders.

The handcuffs with which he is brought into court here had just been removed, when a telephone message brought him the news of the brief Superior Court order signed in Philadelphia by President-Judge Chester H. Rhodes. The ruling upholds the original bail refusal of Allegheny County Judge Harry Montgomery who gave Nelson the most savage sentence ever given a political prisoner in the United States—20 years.

Said Nelson: "The Superior Court has set a new precedent. If allowed to stand for me it stands for others. Bail is invariably granted on appeals for new trials where the issues are debatable, except in capital crimes. I was charged with no crime except my political beliefs.

"The traditional American right to bail, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is being twisted. In mine, and other Smith Act type of cases, the rights that the American people have enjoyed for generations are being denied.

"New precedents are being set up that involve not only me, and others who share my political views. This situation, if allowed to stand, will be used against others. The Superior Court has, in effect, tried to prejudice my State Sedition Act conviction without reading the record. It is acting on bias and prejudice, not facts.

"Their refusal to grant me bail

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6,000 Writers Strike Against TV Bosses

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 11.—About 6,000 screen writers—members of the Screen Writers Guild and the Authors League of America—went out on strike at 12:01 a.m. today against the Alliance of Television Film Producers.

The strike against the Alliance, composed of 13 of the largest television film producers in Hollywood, was the first in the 16-year-history of the guild. It followed nine months of fruitless negotiations of what the guild executive board termed "basic demands."

The guild said it "adheres to the principle of a minimum advance payment to the writer against a percentage of the gross."

The guild also said that exclusive TV rights only should be bargained for and these on a seven-year basis.

Three organizations, the Radio Writers Guild, the Dramatists Guild and the Authors Guild, comprise the Authors League of America. It was announced that the members of the ALA, regardless of whether they are members of the Screen Writers Guild, will be entitled to guild strike benefits.

The guild executive board reported that the Artists' Managers Guild had been advised formally not to offer the writing services of any clients who are union members to members of the alliance.

Negotiations between the strikers and the alliance broke down 10 days ago.

To Draft 47,000 In October; Million Taken Since Korea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Army today issued its largest draft call since last February by ordering Selective Service to induct 47,000 men in October. The call was an increase of 17,000 men over the September quota. Officials said the bigger October quota is needed to replace men who were inducted after the outbreak of the Korean war.

Draft director Lewis B. Hershey said last week that he may soon call draft-age fathers and others deferred for dependency to meet military manpower goals.

The October call will bring to 1,060,430 the number of men drafted since conscription began again in September, 1950, after Truman intervened in Korea. Of these, 979,000 were for the Army.

Asian Delegates Set for Peking Peace Parley

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—Radio Peking annnounced yesterday that India, Indonesia, Australia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Ceylon and Japan will send representatives to the Asia and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking September.

The broadcast said that the Japan-China Friendship Association had sent a message that it would send "cultural representatives" because the Japanese are "fully determined to maintain their stand on the forefront of the fight to save peace."

GEN. CLARK'S NEGOTIATORS STALL TRUCE TALKS AGAIN

Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators at Panmunjom stalled truce talks for another week at the meeting with Korean and Chinese negotiators yesterday, according to press association dispatches from Tokyo.

The week's recess is the third called by Clark's truce team in as many weeks.

Gen. Nam Il, chief Korean delegate, told the Clark negotiators at the meeting that continued heavy attacks in Korea "will only invite you to miserable defeat."

"Outside the conference, your side has brazenly attempted to apply the so-called military pressure and carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombings of our peaceful towns and inhabitants," he said.

Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, chief negotiator for Gen. Clark told Lt. Gen. Nam Il he would not be back at the conference table until Aug. 19. He was acting with the full approval of Gen. Clark.

One hundred and fifty of Gen. Mark Clark's bombers shattered 29 buildings yesterday in a concentrated assault with bombs, rockets and napalm on the North Korean town of Namsok, it was reported in press dispatches from Tokyo.

U. S. Shooting Stars, thunderjets and Marine planes participated in the attack on Namsok, 20 miles north of the big port city of Wonsan on the east coast.

"Our bombs were right on the button," said Lt. Robert D. Payne of Smithville, Mo. "Several fires in the target area completely covered a mountain at the south end of it with a layer of black smoke. The flights that followed us in said the buildings had really been scrambled."

What the current fighting in Korea adds up to in the way of GI casualties was described in press association dispatches yesterday. Interviewing a hospital train-full of wounded American soldiers on the Western front, one correspondent revealed that almost half of the wounded were only 18-years-old.

The casualties were described as the result of a battle for one particular hill. A "fiasco" was the term used in the dispatch for the fighting. First Marine Division troops

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SPARKMAN SQUIRMS ON CIVIL RIGHTS OVER TV

By ABNER W. BERRY

Last Sunday night, over a nationwide television and radio hookup, Senator John J. Sparkman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, sought to cover his real anti-civil rights political role with evasion and equivocation.

His opposition to granting Negro Americans the right to vote, personal security and equal job opportunities was veiled with a smile, a pleasant voice and an engaging ignorance of parliamentary matters—except those relating to war. He knew all about freedom—the kind Truman, Dulles, Acheson and Hoover are ready to spill rivers of blood for throughout the world. And he was ready in a forthright way to spend the nation's wealth and manpower on that.

"Why I'm not going to attack General Eisenhower at all," he declared when questioned about foreign policy. He said that Eisenhower had carried out the Democratic foreign policy as its "architect" John Foster Dulles had constructed it. Sparkman was less sure of his own support for freedom at home.

The Alabama Senator was not as emphatic Sunday night about civil rights as he was on April 17, 1950, in an Alabama city, when he told his Dixiecrat listeners:

"Even though the Democratic platform as well as the Republican carried a pledge for civil rights legislation, no such law has been enacted and I predict that if you do not take away from us who represent you in Congress, the power that is ours . . . as long as we can operate as Democrats on the inside . . . there will not be any such legislation."

But speaking on a nation-wide hook up, Sparkman retreated behind a curtain of ignorance He wanted to study the "history and precedent" of rulings by the president of the Senate (a function of the Vice President) on motions to change the rules to limit debate. He opposed all previous FEPC bills, he said, but thought the Humphrey-Ives bill, introduced during the closing days of Congress, was a step toward compro-

(Continued on Page 6)

NAZIS' ROCKET BUILDERS BACK IN BUSINESS AGAIN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 11.—The men who designed and built the V-1 and V-2 guided missiles that the Nazis used to terrorize the people of Great Britain and Western Europe in World War II are back in business again.

The German Society for Rocket Research, founded last November in Bremen, announced that the first series of post-war missiles were fired into the air yesterday.

Albert Puellenberg, co-chairman of the society, said the launching of five test models was a complete success.

Puellenberg designed and built the five missiles. They measures between five and six feet in length. He said he helped develop the V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets which blasted London and Antwerp in the last part of the war.

The five models, two equipped with wings that unfold when the rocket is in the air and three with immovable wings, were fired at a rocket testing ground at Hespenbusch near Oldenburg in the British zone.

Witnesses reported that they swooshed into the air "like fireballs."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass Speaks in Harlem Tomorrow Night

The ferment in Harlem against the sellout on civil rights by the two major parties is expected to draw a huge throng to 126St. and Lenox Ave. tomorrow (Wed.) night where Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice President, will address her first election rally in Harlem since being nominated. Joining the first Negro woman ever to be chosen for the second highest office in the land, will be leading American Labor Party candidates and spokesmen, headed by Vito Marcantonio, state ALP chairman.

Just returned from a tour of the midwest and industrial cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Mrs. Bass will tell of her talks with Negro leaders in that part of the country. The Vice-Presidential candidate last week concluded a four-day round of meetings in Pittsburgh with the statement that "hundreds of Negro and white citizens" with whom she had met "were bitterly disappointed with the civil rights stand" of the major parties and their candidates "and were determined to make their resentment felt at the polls in November."

In her visit to Western Pennsylvania Mrs. Bass spoke before the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, steel workers, wives in Braddock, a meeting of Jewish women at the Jewish Cultural Center, a forum on the three conventions, a meeting of Negro and white women supporting her candidacy at a prominent AME Church, and a mass rally of the Allegheny County Progressive Party.

Thousands of persons in the Pittsburgh area heard her over the popular Mary Dee Radio program.

Alexander Wright, Western Pennsylvania director of the Progressive Party and other party leaders in the state, accompanied Mrs. Bass on a tour of Pittsburgh's Hill District, the main Negro center of the city.

"Everyone I met in Pittsburgh," she said, "no matter what party they belong to, feels let down by the Republican and Democratic parties. I met a number of Negro

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HALLINAN, MRS. BASS WIN FIGHT FOR RADIO TIME ON NBC

The Progressive Party announced yesterday that Vincent Hallinan, its candidate for president, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, its candidate for vice-president, had been granted nationwide network time by the National Broadcasting Co. to make their acceptance speeches, which NBC refused to carry at the time of the party's national convention in Chicago, July 4, 5 and 6.

This will be Hallinan's first major address on radio and TV to the American people.

The granting of this time represents a major victory for the Progressive Party in its fight to break through the radio-TV blackout directed against the party by the major networks. It follows the insistent demands made of the network by the party to carry out an FCC ruling of July 3. This ruling required all networks which carried the acceptance speeches of any candidate to grant equal time to the Progressive Party candidates.

HALLINAN

The FCC ruling followed a legal complaint against the networks filed by the Progressive Party before the commission June 13.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will be heard on a simultaneous radio and TV nationwide hookup on Sept. 6, between 1:30 and 2 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

In a communication to all state directors of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Party requested that all Progressive Party organizations monitor the local NBC outlets to insure that such stations carried the program. Such stations are required to do this if they have carried the acceptance speeches of the candidates of any other party.

Baldwin also informed the state directors that if any local station did not carry the program, they could be required to do so later at a "prime" or "Class A" time, that is, in the evening between 6 and 10 p.m. or on Saturdays or Sundays in the afternoon.

The precaution was taken, Baldwin pointed out, because of experience on other networks where local stations have not rebroadcast such a program offered by the network. Extensive negotiation is now going on with these individual stations to require them to abide by the FCC ruling.

MRS. BASS

Baldwin also suggested to the State directors that they publicize the program and organize large listening audiences.

Michigan PP Asks Judgeship For Negro

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—The Progressive Party of Michigan has opened a campaign for Negro representation in the Recorders Court bench here by asking Governor G. Mennen Williams to appoint a Negro to a judgeship made vacant by the retirement of Judge Gordon. The PP has also asked the Governr to appoint a Negro to an open post on the Michigan State Supreme Court, created recently by the death of Chief Justice North.

Two years ago when a vacancy was open in the Recorders Court, Gov. Williams named Charles Jones, a Negro attorney. In the ensuing election the Detroit police department saw to it that ballots got to booths late in precincts where Judge Jones was sure to poll heavily, and Jones lost to Frank Schemanske, attorney for the police officers' association.

The PP letter to Gov. Williams said, "Your floor activities at the recent National Democratic convention on the Civil Rights plank of your party's platform was a source of encouragement to all democratic-minded Americans. . . .

"However good the fight was, it must be said that there is considerable doubt among the people as to the determination of yourself and other Democratic Party leaders, to put the Civil Rights program, however meagre, into effect.

"In keeping with the platform of our Progressive Party in support of Negro representation at all levels of government, we call upon you to take advantage of the opportunity that presents itself at this moment. We urge you to appoint Negroes to the positions now open for Judge of the Recorders Court in Detroit and for Justice of the State Supreme Court in Michigan."

The letter was signed by Jerome Shore, campaign director of the Michigan Progressive Party.

The Progressive Party is on the 1952 ballot in Michigan having filed over 15,000 names.

Issues in the 1952 Michigan scene are: repeal of the anti-democratic Bonine-Tripp, Hutchinson and Trucks Laws; for passage of a FEPC state law; for boosting unemployment compensation payments to $60 a week, with the aid of funds from the Moody-Dingell law; for state appropriations for housing, health and more money appropriated for the aged, children and mental cases.

Calif. Dems, GOP Spurn Peace; IPP Asks Korea Truce Now

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 11.—While the Independent Progressive Party dedicated itself to a November election campaign for "peace and an economy based on peace," Democrats and Republicans shrugged aside peace adherents and tied their state election platforms squarely to the warlike foreign policy planks of the national old party platforms.

As the IPP sought to forge its stand on Negro rights in the crucible of all democratic debate, Democrats reiterated previously unfulfilled pledges and Republicans gave their customary passing nod to civil rights.

Thus did delegates representing all California parties conveen simultaneously, as required by law, in the baking heat of the Sacramento valley summer to draft the programs and name the leaders who will guide them in the November drive for votes.

Ignored by the commercial press in favor of the cut and dried proceedings of the old parties, the Progressive convention was far the most exciting.

IPP PLANS

Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife or Vincent Hallinan, the Progressive Party's presidential nominee stirred the conventions with a plea for unity.

The IPP, meeting in Centro Mexicano hall many blocks from the swank state Capitol chambers where the politicos of the old party were gathered, adopted a peace plan that declared:

"We demand an immediate cease-fire and armistice in Korea.

"Return of all American troops to the U. S.

"Negotiate all international differences at the conference table.

We affirm the right of all people to independence and self-government.

In the field of Negro and minority rights IPP spelled out a platform calling for:

"Full citizenship for all people.

"National, state and local fair employment practices committees with full enforcement powers to outlaw discrimination in employment.

"Legislation to end all forms of residential restriction, and all other forms of segregation.

"Legislation that will outlaw police brutality and terror against minority peoples.

"Support for the demands of the Negro and Mexican people, and other minorities to political representation at all levels of government."

Republicans, on the other hand, dodged demands of the Negro people for FEPC with a watered down resolution affirming the right of every American to seek employment based on his individual qualifications to render service; to be gainfully employed in work of his own choosing without regard to race, color, creed or country of origin."

The Democrats came through with a strong plank calling for an FEPC with enforcement powers, but showed their hands when they told Negroes appearing before their platform committee to stick by the Democrats and not demand too much.

The comment came after Cleophus Brown of the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council agreed the Democras' FEPC plank was a good one but demanded assurance it would be more than a gesture because "This plank alone is not going to get jobs for Negro women."

Members of the Democratic committee also told Brown he had "the wrong approach" when he warned them the California Democratic Party would have to strengthen its civil program to compensate for the nomination of Alabama Sen. John Sparkman as its national vice presidential candidate.

Corporation Lawyers Picked By Stevenson as His Aides

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Democratic Presidential nominee, has picked three corporation lawyers with backgrounds similar to his own to be his closest campaign assistants.

Closest to Stevenson in his inner circle is William McCormick Blair, Jr., an administrative aide to the governor for the last two years. Stevenson watched the convention which nominated him on television in Blair's home in Chicago's most exclusive section.

Like Stevenson, Blair comes from the upper crust of midwestern business aristocracy. After leaving law school, Blair joined the corporation law firm of Wilson & McIlvaine in Chicago.

Stevenson's choice for campaign manager was Wilson W. Wyatt, onetime federal housing administrator and now a member of a Louisville corporation law firm.

The third of the governor's close advisers in Carl McGowan, now a law professor at Northwestern University but also a former corporation lawyer. McGowan was a member of the New York firm of Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton & Paige.

Stevenson's own law partners, before he became governor in 1948, were considered Chicago's closest parallel to the blue-chip Wall Street firms.

Press Picnic in Massachusetts August 31

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The Freedom of the Press Association of Massachusetts has arranged its annual statewide picnic Sunday, Aug. 31 from 11 a.m. till dark at Pappas' Health Farm—Common Street, Braintree, Mass.

There will be games and contests of skill for all age groups; music, swimming, good entertainment and lots of good food and drink.

The program will include the appearance of various language choral groups.

2. The Steel Strike: What It Means for Labor

Dependence on Truman vs. 'Big 6' Provocation

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TREND among the steel workers to reject the idea that they should sacrifice for the "emergency" or should be satisfied with a standstill of their living standard, was already evident when, nearly a year ago, their locals began to submit proposals for the new contract. The mood of the workers ran directly opposite to that of the "stabilizers" and those who have been beating the war drums.

The expiring contract, originally scheduled for two years, was extended for five years. When that contract was signed, the steel workers gave up an opportunity to make some basic gains that other unions had. Those included the right of the weekend at home or time and one-half and double time for Saturday and Sunday; paid holidays; elimination of geographical differentials; a fair employment practices clause; revision of the long outdated incentive plans; important changes in the seniority system an da revision of the grievance machinery that is so stacked against the workers that they often have to engage in wildcat strikes to force a decision.

Stuck for five more years with those unsettled issues, the workers were eagerly awaiting another opportunity to settle scores. As the general office of the steel union acknowledged, thousands of resolutions poured in from the locals. Those unsettled issues were stressed the most, in addition to a raise ranging from 25 to 35 cents an hour.

The general feeling among the workers was that they would never have a more opportune moment to gain something beyond just catching up with the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index—especially to settle those long-postponed issues. The industry was working at the peak of activity. The demand for its products and steel profits were at peak.

Moreover, the workers felt that this might be the only opportunity for many years to realize some real gains, because, as every steel worker knows, the abnorally high operation of the steel industry now cannot last very long. Fear of a drop in steel production is the most mon topic among steel workers. This fear, as we have since learned, has been more than confirmed by the tremendous backlog of steel stockpiles that prolonged the strike and the economic analysis of the CIO itself in its June Economic Outlook.

So the steel workers were not influenced by the idea that "this is not the time" to make gains, but by the conviction that if they didn't get something while the getting was good, they might not have another opportunity for many years.

It was that feeling among the steel workers that Phillip Murray and his associates had to take into account when they formulated demands and entered negotiations with the companies. But did the union leaders develop a strategy of moving fast while the opportunity held and of forcing a quick decisions? No, they conceived of a go-slow strategy that started from the premise that a strike is "unthinkable"; that the union's best bet was to depend on Truman's Administration and its Wage Stabilization Board. They greatly overestimated the power of the WSB. They seriously misjudged the "seizure" weapon. They greatly overestimated the Truman Administration's hold on the courts.

Thus the line of strategy worked out by the steel union leaders, obviously in agreement with the Administration, was one that called for prolonged procedure through WSB hearings and seizure, and possible court suits. They envisioned that this line would achieve the double objective—a new contract without a strike and vote-catching feather in the Democratic administration's cap for "helping" the workers get the victory.

What was the line worked

(Continued on Page 4)

Even Negro Stars Can't Crack Hollywood Jimcrow

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES

On the day before the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council's Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a full page ad appeared in the trade paper, Daily Variety.

It was signed by "16 Negro performers" and disavowed the ASP campaign. It was widely quoted by such as gossip columnist Florabel Muir who said triumphantly that "They can get along without being patronized by the members of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council."

The truth of that ad is this. It was originated in the offices of the Screen Actors Guild by a white official who has done nothing about the deplorable jimcrow in the movie industry.

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At least four of those whose names appeared on the ad were told vaguely that it had something to do with a job campaign. They were not apprised of the content of the ad, and contributed no money for its publication. A couple of the "signers" were told deliberate untruths about the nature of the campaign they were asked to lend their names to.

Miss Muire's column lauding the Variety ad said, "It's a little less than 100 years since the Negroes were freed in this country (sic!) and although to them the going seems sometimes awfully slow, they have made remarkable progress and each day sees them getting farther ahead in business, the entertainment world and other walks of life."

• • •

Lets look at the record:

In 1951 seven out of approximately 350 pictures included Negroes in recognizable roles: "The Well," "Harlem Globe Trotters," "The Steel Helmet," "Tarzan's Fury," "The Strip." "Show Boat" and "Detective Story." This is "remarkable progress" in 100 years?

Not one Negro writer is under contract to a major motion picture studio. Not one is employed as a story analyst. Negro secretaries are virtually unknown in an industry where there are hundreds of such workers.

Of the great number of musicians employed in Hollywood, almost none are Negroes. The few are hired are "taken on" for work as specialists, not as "side men" in studio orchestras.

There is not one Negro executive of a motion picture studio.

Of the workers employed on the back lots, there are no Negro grips (stage hands), carpenters, painters, set designers or set erectors.

If there is one Negro cameraman, director, assistant director, makeup worker, script girl, editor, hairdresser, publicist, composer, projectionist and/or front office worker, his or her existence is unknown to those who have made thorough surveys of this industry.

Where Negroes do work in films, even as stars, that work is spotty. A starring role for a Negro player is widely known to be the "kiss of death," for no studio is interested in building up a Negro star to wide public favor.

The list of Negroes who have played leading roles just once or twice is quite long.

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So much for the boast of Florabel Muir who sees such "remarkable" progress of Negro entertainers in the "less then 100 years since the Negroes were freed in this country."

Typically, the Muir column carried pictures of four Negro entertainers, Eddie Anderson (Rochester), Hattie McDaniels, Louise Beavers and Lillian Randolph.

While others so pictured often get the full name of "Mr." and "Miss" treatment, the pictures of the comediennes were graced with the identification "Hattie," "Louise" and "Lillian." Which fact would seem to be meat for the "It speaks for itself" file.

Ted Tinsley Says

REUTERS TRAINED RATS

"Wherever you look," said Arch, as he stood in the kitchen shelling peas, "you read further proof of the terrible conditions in East Berlin."

"What's the matter?" asked Edna. "Are they still getting flooded with unemployed workers from West Berlin looking for jobs?"

"Not that," said Arch.

"Are all the correspondents from West Berlin who write about how bad things are in East Berlin still slipping over to swap their West marks for East marks?"

"Maybe they are," said Arch. "But that's not what this story is all about."

"Please drop the peas in the pot and not on the floor."

Arch dutifully picked up a couple of peas and dropped them in the pot. "I was reading a dispatch," he said, "from Reuters in Berlin."

Edna was silent.

"Aren't you going to ask me what it said?" asked Arch.

"All right, Arch. What did it say?"

"It says that rats are plaguing East Berlin. They sit in the shop windows and gnaw at the wash on the washlines." He broke open another pea pod. "That just goes to show you," he said.

"Goes to show you what?"

"Socialism won't work."

Edna broke an egg into the raw hamburger. "Those must be awful smart rats," she said.

"What's so smart about them?"

"Well, look, Arch, East Berlin and West Berlin are right next to each other. What do they do—walk up to the border and turn back?"

"The dispatch doesn't say."

"Bad reporting," commented Edna. "Very bad. Maybe they read the signs."

Arch concentrated on the peas.

"But that wouldn't be easy," continued Edna. "They'd have to read three languages: English, Russian, and German." She shook her head in perplexity. "I sure would like to know how the Berlin rodents realize when they reach Western Zone."

"No more peas," said Arch.

"Maybe," Edna went on, ignoring him, "maybe they can't cross the street alone."

"You," said Arch, accusingly, "are trying to make the whole Reuters dispatch silly."

"Me? Heavens, no! I'm just understandably curious when for the first time in history rodents examine all the political considerations before choosing their living quarters." Edna poured some salt and a little water into the pot. "Of course," she said, "it could be that there's a lot more to eat in East Berlin." She put the pot on the stove. "I still want to know why they won't cross that street," she said.

"I won't tell you," snapped Arch.

"That's all right, Arch. I didn't think you would."

New World Review Answers Press Slander About Poland

An on-the-spot report from Warsaw in the current issue of "New World Review" gives the lie to slanders about Poland in the war-inciting press.

Dr. Margaret Schlauch, in an article titled, "The Truth About Poland's Jews," describes the situation on the basis of first-hand knowledge and observation.

The Augustissue of NWR, an illustrated, pocket-size, 68-page magazine on foreign affairs, is now on teh newsstands.

Also featured in the current issue are articles on Africa, the Soviet Union, Australia and a documented story on Katyn Forest.

Eslanda Robeson, who recently joined NWR as editorial consultant on Negro and colonial affairs, begins a series with an article, "Africa—No Longer the 'Dark Continent.'"

Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands and Progressive Party candidate for Governor of Illinois in the 1952 elections, discusses the program of his party in an article, "The Progressive Party Stands for Peace."

NWR's associate editor, Sender Garlin, is a documented expose, discusses the Katyn Forest massacre and shows the Hitlerite echo in recent attempts to pin the killings of 10,000 Polish officers by the Nazis on the Soviet Union.

In a detailed review editor Jessica Smith evaluates I. F. Stone's recent book, "The Hidden History of the Korean War."

Other vital articles in the August issue include "Art and Reality," by the distinguished Negro artist, Charles White; "The Threat Against Books That Changed the World," a call for the defense of Alexander Trachtenberg and other victims of the Smith Act; "Town in the Desert," by Nikolai Krivenko, and "U. S. Policies Alarm Australians."

"New World Review," which is devoted to news and interpretation of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, is published at 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Is Baseball a Game of Skill or Luck?

HERE IS A letter which the sender apparently meant to be answered personally, not in the column, since he sent along a stamped and self addressed envelope. But in these rather hectic days in our office, with vacation-thinned staff, anything I find time to type out has to go into the column too. Actually the question is of interest to any baseball fan. So here it is:

Brooklyn, Aug. 3.

Dear Les:

Ever since the season started, I have been engaged in a running argument with my brother-in-law over the relative merits of baseball as a competitive game of skill.

He maintains that it is, in the main, sheer luck that determines the winning team, the better-averaged hitter, fielder, pitcher, etc. On the assumption that the "400" who attain Major League status have established talents and capabilities, sheer luck is the major factor that seperates them in the record standings.

Here are a few of the hundred fold examples he offers to back up his argument:

1—Last of the 9th, two out, man on 1st, Dodgers leading Cards by one run, Musial up, ticked foul strike pops out of Campy's mitt, next pitch banged into the seats, Dodgers lose.

2—Top of the 9th, Giants trailing Braves by two, men on 2nd and 3rd, two out, Bobby Thomson drills one between third and short, sure to tie score, ball hits runner going to 3rd base, Giants lose.

3—Bases are loaded, Mize steps up to pinch hit. A strike, a ball, a strike, next pitch boomed high and far to right field, wind shifts ball barely foul, Mize then strikes out.

4—A sure doubleplay ball takes freak hop over second baseman's head, ball game turned upside down.

5—Game winning home run is apparently executed, batter carelessly fails to touch 3rd, goodbye ball game.

6—Hurler has no hit game going into the 9th, two out, batter rifles one foul into the stands hurler aims to loosen him up with high hard one inside, batter ducks, ball hits bat and pops safely over first base, good bye no hit game.

7—Late innings of tight ball game, Dobby pulls leg muscle making great catch, as hitter that day couldn't get ball out of infield, his chance replacement, unknown Fridley, breaks up ball game with homer last of the 8th.

8—The 1952 season opens thus: Red Sox minus the indispensible Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr; Giants minus indispensible Monte Irvin followed by Willie Mays; the Dodgers minus indispensible Don Newcombe; the Yanks minus unreplaceable Joe DiMaggio and Whitey Ford, followed by Coleman and Morgan. Now the current standings—Yanks and Red Sox. Dodgers and Giants are 1-2 in each league. What gives?

9—The last of the 5th inning, Dodgers trailing Cubs by wide margin, with aid of stalling and the heavens above, ballgame is washed out of the records.

10—In a crucial ball game, Campanella is unjustly banished, Dodgers go on to lose by one run, a game which if won would have led to clinching of pennant last year . . . and so on and so on.

We would certainly appreciate your comments on this argument. I stubbornly maintain the game is basically one of skill. Sincerely yours, Fred S., Brooklyn.

•

YOU ARE RIGHT in maintaining that baseball is basically a game of skill, not of luck. It is wrong however to insist that luck plays absolutely no part in determining the winning of games and individual records. On the other hand it is downright silly to claim that luck is everything and skill nothing in the big leagues.

Your brother-in-law's basic proposition that the "400" in the major leagues have the same established talents and capabilities is way out of whack. Are the players on the Dodgers and the Pirates at the same level of talents and capabilities with only luck to determine which finishes higher? Did luck put that 43½ games between then? How would your brother-in-law explain the Yankees of 1936, '37, 38 and '39 sweeping to the pennant? Obviously they were far away the best team, for four straight years.

Skill is the determining factor in baseball success. No teams without it can get close enough to have a lucky break mean anything. Now last year the Dodgers and Giants were the two most skilled teams in the National League. They also were very close to each other in abilities. The factor of luck could possibly operate in helping determine the pennant winner between two such well matched teams coming to the point where one game meant the whole kaboodle. But neither could have been in pennant contention after a 154 game season in the first place without being superior in skill to the rest of the league.

Actually it is even rare to find "luck" playing a decisive role in a single game. Friend brother-in-law had to strain to get his ten examples. Let's look at some of them.

Five and six are almost facetious. The situation in five has not happened since 1931 when Lyn Lary had a mental aberration in front of Lou Gehrig's homer at Washington. That's once in 21 years. I never heard of a single instance like the one described in six. Did you?

•

NUMBER ONE is interesting. You might call it "luck" that Musial got another chance after apparently striking out. The fact is that it had to be Musial, and not some .232 hitter I could name, to use the break.

It takes a good team to TAKE ADVANTAGE OF a break. Given a bit of luck, the skilled team can pour through the gap. The weak team is much less apt to.

In fact we can carry that one step further. I would recommend for your brother-in-law's study the truism spoken by ballplayers that "the good teams get the breaks." This really means two things: the good teams MAKE some lucky "breaks" by putting on more constant pressure, by the other team's knowledge of their superiority. And the good teams are the ones most able to take advantage of the sheer lucky bounces, gusts of wind, etc. (or if they are the victims of the break, to override it and still win). It would take an awful lot of such breaks to make pennant contenders of the Pirates, for example. About three an inning, I would reckon. Instead of three a season, which is more like it!

As for question 8 and its "What gives?" What gives with the Dodgers minus Don Newcombe is the addition of the phenom-

(Continued on Page 8)

Midwest UE Urges Labor To Get Into Election Fight

CHICAGO.—The vigorous involvement of labor in political action was urged this week by the UE district organization which pointed out that "for labor to sit out this election would serve the interests of reaction in the most complete way." The political action stand of the union was embodied in a resolution adopted by the recent district council meeting in Wausau, Wisconsin.

District President Ernest DeMaio declared that the four-page district recolution will be presented to the UE national convention.

CITING the need for labor's political, the UE here stated:

"Today, every effort to win higher wages becomes a political struggle, every strike a political strike."

The resolution further pointed out:

"While continuing to support the little that is good in the two old parties by supporting progressives in primaries and final elections, it would be a delusion and a snare to believe that either the Republican or Democratic parties could be won from within and re-directed to serve the interests of the people instead of the trusts."

THE RESOLUTION emphasized that labor's political action must be independent and that "support for a particular candidate does not mean becoming part of the party machine on whose ticket he runs."

The UE urged that political action take many forms, including the setting up of a wide series of forums where candidates can make appearances and be questioned on their policies.

The UE resolution declared:

"Every effort must be made to develop labor, Negro and other minority group candidates and to give them the fullest possible support. Such candidates will broaden the people's support and interest in the campaign and effectively challenge the machine politicians' rule.

"THE BASIC AIM of labor's political action must be to create a broad combination of the people, based on workers, small farmers and the Negro people. It was such a broad people's coalition which formed the foundation of the progresive developments of the New Deal period and which will again restore American policy to the service of the people.

"This independent political action by labor at this time will take many varied forms. The coalition of the people will develop differently in different situations.

"The ultimate conclusion of this activity must of necessity be the establishment of a new political alignment, free of the reaction and ineffectiveness of the Republican and Democratic Parties."

KENTUCKY GOV'T STALLS HOTEL WORKERS ON PAY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 11.—Thousands of unorganized hotel and restaurant workers in Kentucky have waited 3½ years to get pay raises through administrative channels of the state. Employers have used every kind of legal maneuver and delaying tactic to block increases in the meager wages of their employes. The case has lain in Frankling Circuit Court here for 1½ years.

The Department of Industrial Relations started out in February, 1949, to raise minimum wages and shorten the work week of women and minors working in 249 hotels and 6,000 restaurants. Wages ranged from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour for service employes and 22 cents to 30 cents an hour for non-service workers. That was for the first 48 hours. The minimums after 48 haurs ranged up to 34 cents for service employes and 42 cents for non-service workers. The overtime minimum in some areas was 33 cents after 52 hours.

Industrial Relations Commissioner Edwin C. Willis sought to increase minimums to 41 cents to 45 cents for service employes and 50 cents to 60 cents for non-service employes, depending on the area in which they worked. All would get time-and-a-half for work after 48 hours.

Willis conducted hearings for six months, resulting in a record of 1,500 pages. The conclusion was that wages paid women and minors were "oppressive and unreasonable." The commissioner there fore issued a directive to raise the minimums and cut the hours.

He ordered that the new regulations were to go into effect Oct. 1, 1950. The Hotel and Restaurant Association attacked the validity of the order in Franklin Circuit Court. Attorneys completed their case and submitted it for judgment in February, 1951.

The cost of living has gone up 13 percent since then, but the wage-raising order is still bottled up in court.

23 NEGRO FAMILIES LOSE HOMES IN JERSEY FIRE

NUTLEY.

A RAGING FIRE swept through a 60-year-old wooden tenement here, making 23 Negro families homeless and touching off mounting demands for local government action for fire-prevention ordinances and new public housing.

Only prompt rousing of the many families crowding the old building by a Negro auxiliary policeman next door saved women and children from burning to death in the flimsy frame structure which was not equipped with fire escapes.

The fleeing occupants, most of whom rushed to the street in their nightclothes, lost all their belongings in the flash blaze. Community response to a Red Cross appeal for clothing was generous. The Progressive Party came forward with offers from white residents to take the destitute families into their homes.

IN AN EDITORIAL titled "A Timely Warning" the Nutley Sun revealed that "the Fire Prevention Bureau has known for long that the three tenement houses were a fire risk," and demanded some kind of preventive measures.

"Surely in this modern age, in a rich town like Nutley, there is no need for tinder tenements," the paper declared. "If state laws and town ordinances do not require fire escapes on these buildings, surely where must be some ordinance which would require greater precaution for the safety of the families crowded into the flats, uncomfortable at best. If there are no ordinances giving protection, let the Town Commission move swiftly to correct the oversight."

THE EDITORIAL in the next issue of the Nutley Sun said:

"Nutley has a housing problem and it would be folly to deny it or dodge the responsibility.

"Its solution is possible with Federal aid. It is possible on a local basis. The Town Commission is the authority to decide and act."

The Nutley Progressive Party promptly moved to rouse public response. Hundreds of signatures were secured on petitions which urged the commission to:

1. Provide suitable homes immediately at low rents for the six families burned out.

2. Replace Nutley's many firetrap dwellings and veterans' barracks with new, low-cost housing for all who need it.

3. Pass the resolution required by Federal law so that rent controls will be continued in Nutley.

LEAFLETS and placards issued as a public service by the Progressive Party rallied residents for the commission meeting where the petition was to be presented.

At the same time the Human Relations Council of Nutley, in a public letter to the Mayor and the newspaper, offered to lead the campaign for "low rent housing on a non-discriminatory basis."

"We believe that the need can be and has been demonstrated," the council letter declared, "and that it should not be necessary to wait for another disastrous fire to spur the commissioners to action. Public housing is one possible answer; if that is not feasible, another answer must be found. There can be no further temporizing while the safety, self-respect and moral well-being of a portion of our citizenry are at stake."

Progressive Party leaders point out that the terrible housing conditions victimize not only Negro residents but also many foreign-born and working class families, who are joining in the demand for early action.

AUTO UNEMPLOYMENT STILL ACUTE DESPITE FAKE NEWSPAPER CLAIMS

DETROIT.—Industry to "roll soon," say headlines in the commercial press. But examination reveals that of the estimated 300,000 idle in Michigan, 55,000 are promised to return to work for only four or five days with no guarantee of steady work.

Some 60,000 Chrysler workers throughout the nation will go back Aug. 16, which is only about half the working force. Some 6,000 will return in Detroit. Of the estimated half a million idle auto workers nationwide, some 150,000 will have been called back to work by Aug. 15.

All of the call-backs have a warning, as at Ford, that there may be only a week's work in August. In the big car field like Ford-Lincoln, it is a three-day week for Detroit workers and four days for Lincoln workers elsewhere.

Of the 300,000 laid off in Michigan, the great majority still are idle. At least 200,000 have been idle for more than six weeks and trade journals predict that this is "the Big One," meaning a long layoff, possibly into 1953.

But even before the big layoff took place some six weeks ago on the phony excuse of "steel shortages," 100,000 Michigan workers were idle. And since Jan. 1, according to the Unemployment Compensation officials, 41,491 workers have exhausted their 20 weeks' idle stipend averaging $27 a week. The MESC no longer lists these workers in its jobless statistics.

Among the hardest hit are Negro workers. Last to be hired and first to be fired or laid off because of low seniority, thousands of Negro workers have exhausted their 20-week unemployment compensation. The great majority of workers now crowding the relief stations are Negroes. They have been idle since last spring. Thus, greater hunger, joblessness and poverty prevail among the Negro workers than among any other group.

This week the Automobile Manufacturers Association announced that sales of new motor vehicles in the United States in the first six months of 1952 have dropped more than a million units as compared with the first six months of 1951. Passenger cars took the biggest drop, 900,000 fewer being sold than in the first six months of 1951.

That's the story of how the auto industry is "rolling"—a shortage of customers—not of steel. Here are the effects of the Wall Street economy that has ripped to shreds the buying power of the millions.

General Motors in the meantime rolls up a profit of $142,000,000 for the second quarted of 1952. For the first six months of 1952 GM rolled up a profit of $269,000,000.

Jersey CIO Urges Registration Drive

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, today released the latest CIO county registration statistics, which totaled 2,398,017 persons. Holderman called for "an all-out effort between now and the Sept. 25 deadline by civic groups and county election boards to insure the registration of the 956,579 New Jersey adults still not eligible to vote."

Urges Protests To Save Lives of Greek Unionists

Nick Kaloudis, Greek Maritime Union leader, asked American workers to demonstrate and save the lives of 20 members of his union, who go on trial before a military court in Athens August 21.

"I am going to Ellis Island myself next week," said Kaloudis as he came out of the Smith Act trial courtroom last Friday. "And I ask every workingman and workingwoman and every other believer in freedom to protest the frameup of my fellow union members. Eleven of them were sentenced to death at a previous trial. They won a new trial, but they will be sentenced to death again unless there are big protests everywhere."

The Government ordered Kaloudis deported to Greece, where he also would face execution. He was finally permitted voluntary departure to Poland, however.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

were on the hill last night, lost it, won it back, lost again, won it back again and then lost it all over again. The wounded were on the afore-mentioned hospital train.

There were 100 GIs on the hospital train, all hit in the hands, leg or head. A dispatch described one of the wounded as a dazed kid, his right forearm smashed and his right leg a tangled ruin.

The dispatch marked the first appearance in Korea war correspondence of a new chauvinistic term for the Chinese people. According to the press association report, the latter are now being described as "gooneys."

The appearance of the insulting term recalled to mind both Chinese and Koreans were called "gooks" in virtually the entire commercial press until that particular racist term was deleted because of wide public protest and the fears of official Washington that the term was creating bitter resentment in Asia.

"TARAS SHEVCHENKO"
IN MAGICOLOR also "MAY DAY 1952"
STANLEY
See Soviet Olympic Champions in Action

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

enal Joe Black plus other added mound depths in Wade, Loes, Rutherford. The Giants minus Irvin and Mays simply do not quite have last year's capabilities, and can hardly be expected to finsh with 37 out of 44 again. Though Williams and Rhodes have come on to help some. You can always find explanations for the standings in new players, improvement of some, deterioration of others, shifting of strenghth in some teams, etc.

Which is the main answer to your brother-in-law's premise of 400 players of about equal skill standing still on a plateau and waiting for luck to anoint one group with success.

As a die hard Dodger fan, however, I most heartily agree with him on number 10!

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Nelson, Denied Bail, Warns of Danger to All

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—In a stirring call to all Americans to defend their constitutional rights, Steve Nelson today warned that the Pennsylvania Superior Court's rejection of his appeal for bail is another denial of rights the American people have enjoyed for generations.

Nelson received word that the Superior Court had denied bail, pending his appeal from a 20-year state sedition act sentence, as he sat in a Federal courtroom here challenging new Smith Act proceedings against himself and five other working class leaders.

The handcuffs with which he is brought into court here had just been removed, when a telephone message brought him the news of the brief Superior Court order signed in Philadelphia by President-Judge Chester H. Rhodes. The ruling upholds the original bail refusal of Allegheny County Judge Harry Montgomery who gave Nelson the most savage sentence ever given a political prisoner in the United States—20 years.

Said Nelson: "The Superior Court has set a new precedent. If allowed to stand for me it stands for others. Bail is invariably granted on appeals for new trials where the issues are debatable, except in capital crimes. I was charged with no crime except my political beliefs.

"The traditional American right to bail, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is being twisted. In mine, and other Smith Act type of cases, the rights that the American people have enjoyed for generations are being denied.

"New precedents are being set up that involve not only me, and others who share my political views. This situation, if allowed to stand, will be used against others. The Superior Court has, in effect, tried to prejudice my State Sedition Act conviction without reading the record. It is acting on bias and prejudice, not facts.

"Their refusal to grant me bail

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6,000 Writers Strike Against TV Bosses

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 11. — About 6,000 screen writers — members of the Screen Writers Guild and the Authors League of America—went out on strike at 12:01 a.m. today against the Alliance of Television Film Producers.

The strike against the Alliance, composed of 13 of the largest television film producers in Hollywood, was the first in the 16-year-history of the guild. It followed nine months of fruitless negotiations of what the guild executive board termed "basic demands."

The guild said it "adheres to the principle of a minimum advance payment to the writer against a percentage of the gross."

The guild also said that exclusive TV rights only should be bargained for and these on a seven-year basis.

Three organizations, the Radio Writers Guild, the Dramatists Guild and the Authors Guild, comprise the Authors League of America. It was announced that the members of the ALA, regardless of whether they are members of the Screen Writers Guild, will be entitled to guild strike benefits.

The guild executive board reported that the Artists' Managers Guild had been advised formally not to offer the writing services of any clients who are union members to members of the alliance.

Negotiations between the strikers and the alliance broke down 10 days ago.

To Draft 47,000 In October; Million Taken Since Korea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Army today issued its largest draft call since last February by ordering Selective Service to induct 47,000 men in October. The call was an increase of 17,000 men over the September quota. Officials said the bigger October quota is needed to replace men who were inducted after the outbreak of the Korean war.

Draft director Lewis B. Hershey said last week that he may soon call draft-age fathers and others deferred for dependency to meet military manpower goals.

The October call will bring to 1,060,430 the number of men drafted since conscription began again in September, 1950, after Truman intervened in Korea. Of these, 979,000 were for the Army.

'We Got Along Great,' Says Returned Dillard

Harrison Dillard, the Olympic high hurdling champ, landed yesterday at Idlewild and rushed to catch a plane for Cleveland, his home town where he will work for the Cleveland Indians organization.

"How about the Russians?" someone shouted to the Negro star as he went by.

"Nice fellows and good athletes," was his reply, "We got along just great."

GEN. CLARK'S NEGOTIATORS STALL TRUCE TALKS AGAIN

Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators at Panmunjom stalled truce talks for another week at the meeting with Korean and Chinese negotiators yesterday, according to press association dispatches from Tokyo.

The week's recess is the third called by Clark's truce team in as many weeks.

Gen. Nam Il, chief Korean delegate, told the Clark negotiators at the meeting that continued heavy attacks in Korea "will only invite you to miserable defeat."

"Outside the conference, your side has brazenly attempted to apply the so-called military pressure and carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombings of our peaceful towns and inhabitants," he said.

Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, chief negotiator for Gen. Clark told Lt. Gen. Nam Il he would not be back at the conference table until Aug. 19. He was acting with the full approval of Gen. Clark.

One hundred and fifty of Gen. Mark Clark's bombers shattered 29 buildings yesterday in a concentrated assault with bombs, rockets and napalm on the North Korean town of Namsok, it was reported in press dispatches from Tokyo.

U. S. Shooting Stars, thunderjets and Marine planes participated in the attack on Namsok, 20 miles north of the big port city of Wonsan on the east coast.

"Our bombs were right on the button," said Lt. Robert D. Payne of Smithville, Mo. "Several fires in the target area completely covered a mountain at the south end of it with a layer of black smoke. The flights that followed us in said the buildings had really been scrambled."

What the current fighting in Korea adds up to in the way of GI casualties was described in press association dispatches yesterday. Interviewing a hospital train-full of wounded American soldiers on the Western front, one correspondent revealed that almost half of the wounded were only 18-years-old.

The casualties were described as the result of a battle for one particular hill. A "fiasco" was the term used in the dispatch for the fighting. First Marine Division troops

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SPARKMAN SQUIRMS ON CIVIL RIGHTS OVER TV

By ABNER W. BERRY

Last Sunday night, over a nationwide television and radio hookup, Senator John J. Sparkman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, sought to cover his real anti-civil rights political role with evasion and equivocation.

His opposition to granting Negro Americans the right to vote, personal security and equal job opportunities was veiled with a smile, a pleasant voice and an engaging ignorance of parliamentary matters—except those relating to war. He knew all about freedom—the kind Truman, Dulles, Acheson and Hoover are ready to spill rivers of blood for throughout the world. And he was ready in a forthright way to spend the nation's wealth and manpower on that.

"Why I'm not going to attack General Eisenhower at all," he declared when questioned about foreign policy. He said that Eisenhower had carried out the Democratic foreign policy as its "architect" John Foster Dulles had constructed it. Sparkman was less sure of his own support for freedom at home.

The Alabama Senator was not as emphatic Sunday night about civil rights as he was on April 17, 1950, in an Alabama city, when he told his Dixiecrat listeners:

"Even though the Democratic platform as well as the Republican carried a pledge for civil rights legislation, no such law has been enacted and I predict that if you do not take away from us who represent you in Congress, the power that is ours . . . as long as we can operate as Democrats on the inside . . . there will not be any such legislation."

But speaking on a nation-wide hook up, Sparkman retreated behind a curtain of ignorance He wanted to study the "history and precedent" of rulings by the president of the Senate (a function of the Vice President) on motions to change the rules to limit debate. He opposed all previous FEPC bills, he said, but thought the Humphrey-Ives bill, introduced during the closing days of Congress, was a step toward compro-

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NAZIS' ROCKET BUILDERS BACK IN BUSINESS AGAIN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 11.—The men who designed and built the V-1 and V-2 guided missiles that the Nazis used to terrorize the people of Great Britain and Western Europe in World War II are back in business again.

The German Society for Rocket Researeh, founded last November in Bremen, announced that the first series of post-war missiles were fired into the air yesterday.

Albert Puellenberg, co-chairman of the society, said the launching of five test models was a complete success.

Puellenberg designed and built the five missiles. They measures between five and six feet in length. He said he helped develop the V-1 flying bombs and V-2 rockets which blasted London and Antwerp in the last part of the war.

The five models, two equipped with wings that unfold when the rocket is in the air and three with immovable wings, were fired at a rocket testing ground at Hespenbusch near Oldenburg in the British zone.

Witnesses reported that they swooshed into the air "like fireballs."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass Speaks in Harlem Tomorrow Night

The ferment in Harlem against the sellout on civil rights by the two major parties is expected to draw a huge throng to 126St. and Lenox Ave, tomorrow (Wed.) night where Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate for Vice President, will address her first election rally in Harlem since being nominated. Joining the first Negro woman ever to be chosen for the second highest office in the land, will be leading American Labor Party candidates and spokesmen, headed by Vito Marcantonio, state ALP chairman.

Just returned from a tour of the midwest and industrial cities in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Mrs. Bass will tell of her talks with Negro leaders in that part of the country. The Vice-Presidential candidate last week concluded a four-day round of meetings in Pittsburgh with the statement that "hundreds of Negro and white citizens" with whom she had met "were bitterly disappointed with the civil rights stand" of the major parties and their candidates "and were determined to make their resentment felt at the polls in November."

In her visit to Western Pennsylvania Mrs. Bass spoke before the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, steel workers, wives in Braddock, a meeting of Jewish women at the Jewish Cultural Center, a forum on the three conventions, a meeting of Negro and white women supporting her candidacy at a prominent AME Church, and a mass rally of the Allegheny County Progressive Party.

Thousands of persons in the Pittsburgh area heard her over the popular Mary Dee Radio program. Alexander Wright, Western Pennsylvania director of the Progressive Party and other party leaders in the state, accompanied Mrs. Bass on a tour of Pittsburgh's Hill District, the main Negro center of the city.

"Everyone I met in Pittsburgh," she said, "no matter what party they belong to, feels let down by the Republican and Democratic parties. I met a number of Negro

(Continued on Page 6)

HALLINAN, MRS. BASS WIN FIGHT FOR RADIO TIME ON NBC

The Progressive Party announced yesterday that Vincent Hallinan, its candidate for president, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, its candidate for vice-president, had been granted nationwide network time by the National Broadcasting Co. to make their acceptance speeches, which NBC refused to carry at the time of the party's national convention in Chicago, July 4, 5 and 6.

This will be Hallinan's first major address on radio and TV to the American people.

The granting of this time represents a major victory for the Progressive Party in its fight to break through the radio-TV blackout directed against the party by the major networks. It follows the insistent demands made of the network by the party to carry out an FCC ruling of July 3. This ruling required all networks which carried the acceptance speeches of any candidate to grant equal time to the Progressive Party candi-

HALLINAN

dates.

The FCC ruling followed a legal complaint against the networks filed by the Progressive Party before the commission June 13.

Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will be heard on a simultaneous radio and TV nationwide hookup on Sept. 6, between 1:30 and 2 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

In a communication to all state directors of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Party requested that all Progressive Party organizations monitor the local NBC outlets to insure that such stations carried the program. Such stations are required to do this if they have carried the acceptance speeches of the candidates of any other party.

Baldwin also informed the state directors that if any local station did not carry the program, they could be required to do so later at a "prime" or "Class A" time, that is, in the evening between 6 and 10 p.m. or on Saturdays or Sundays in the afternoon.

The precaution was taken, Baldwin pointed out, because of experience on other networks where local stations have not rebroadcast such a program offered by the network. Extensive negotiation is

MRS. BASS

now going on with these individual stations to require them to abide by the FCC ruling.

Baldwin also suggested to the State directors that they publicize the program and organize large listening audiences.

Michigan PP Asks Judgeship For Negro

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—The Progressive Party of Michigan has opened a campaign for Negro representation in the Recorders Court bench here by asking Governor G. Mennen Williams to appoint a Negro to a judgeship made vacant by the retirement of Judge Gordon. The PP has also asked the Governr to appoint a Negro to an open post on the Michigan State Supreme Court, created recently by the death of Chief Justice North.

Two years ago when a vacancy was open in the Recorders Court, Gov. Williams named Charles Jones, a Negro attorney. In the ensuing election the Detroit police department saw to it that ballots got to booths late in precincts where Judge Jones was sure to poll heavily, and Jones lost to Frank Schemanske, attorney for the police officers' association.

The PP letter to Gov. Williams said, "Your floor activities at the recent National Democratic convention on the Civil Rights plank of your party's platform was a source of encouragement to all democratic-minded Americans. . . .

"However good the fight was, it must be said that there is considerable doubt among the people as to the determination of yourself and other Democratic Party leaders, to put the Civil Rights program, however meagre, into effect.

"In keeping with the platform of our Progressive Party in support of Negro representation at all levels of government, we call upon you to take advantage of the opportunity that presents itself at this moment. We urge you to appoint Negroes to the positions now open for Judge of the Recorders Court in Detroit and for Justice of the State Supreme Court in Michigan."

The letter was signed by Jerome Shore, campaign director of the Michigan Progressive Party.

The Progressive Party is on the 1952 ballot in Michigan having filed over 15,000 names.

Issues in the 1952 Michigan scene are: repeal of the anti-democratic Bonine-Tripp, Hutchinson and Trucks Laws; for passage of a FEPC state law; for boosting unemployment compensation payments to $60 a week, with the aid of funds from the Moody-Dingell law; for state appropriations for housing, health and more money appropriated for the aged, children and mental cases.

Calif. Dems, GOP Spurn Peace; IPP Asks Korea Truce Now

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 11.—While the Independent Progressive Party dedicated itself to a November election campaign for "peace and an economy based on peace," Democrats and Republicans shrugged aside peace adherents and tied their state election platforms squarely to the warlike foreign policy planks of the national old party platforms.

As the IPP sought to forge its stand on Negro rights in the crucible of all democratic debate, Democrats reiterated previously unfulfilled pledges and Republicans gave their customary passing nod to civil rights.

Thus did delegates representing all California parties convean simultaneously, as required by law, in the baking heat of the Sacramento valley summer to draft the programs and name the leaders who will guide them in the November drive for votes.

Ignored by the commercial press in favor of the cut and dried proceedings of the old parties, the Progressive convention was far the most exciting.

IPP PLANS

Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, the Progressive Party's presidential nominee stirred the conventions with a plea for unity.

The IPP, meeting in Centro Mexicano hall many blocks from the swank state Capitol chambers where the politicos of the old party were gathered, adopted a peace plan that declared:

"We demand an immediate cease-fire and armistice in Korea.

"Return of all American troops to the U. S.

"Negotiate all international differences at the conference table.

We affirm the right of all people to independence and self-government.

In the field of Negro and minority rights IPP spelled out a platform calling for:

"Full citizenship for all people.

"National, state and local fair employment practices committees with full enforcement powers to outlaw discrimination in employment.

"Legislation to end all forms of residential restriction, and all other forms of segregation.

"Legislation that will outlaw police brutality and terror against minority peoples.

"Support for the demands of the Negro and Mexican people, and other minorities to political representation at all levels of government."

Republicans, on the other hand, dodged demands of the Negro people for FEPC with a watered down resolution affirming the right of every American to 'seek employment based on his individual qualifications to render service; to be gainfully employed in work of his own choosing without regard to race, color, creed or country of origin."

The Democrats came through with a strong plank calling for an FEPC with enforcement powers, but showed their hands when they told Negroes appearing before their platform committee to stick by the Democrats and not demand too much.

The comment came after Cleophus Brown of the Los Angeles Negro Labor Council agreed the Democras' FEPC plank was a good one but demanded assurance it would be more than a gesture because "This plank alone is not going to get jobs for Negro women."

Members of the Democratic committee also told Brown he had "the wrong approach" when he warned them the California Democratic Party would have to strengthen its civil program to compensate for the nomination of Alabama Sen. John Sparkman as its national vice presidential candidate.

Corporation Lawyers Picked By Stevenson as His Aides

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Democratic Presidential nominee, has picked three corporation lawyers with backgrounds similar to his own to be his closest campaign assistants.

Closest to Stevenson in his inner circle is William McCormick Blair, Jr., an administrative aide to the governor for the last two years. Stevenson watched the convention which nominated him on television in Blair's home in Chicago's most exclusive section.

Like Stevenson, Blair comes from the upper crust of midwestern business aristocracy. After leaving law school, Blair joined the corporation law firm of Wilson & McIlvaine in Chicago.

Stevenson's choice for campaign manager was Wilson W. Wyatt, onetime federal housing administrator and now a member of a Louisville corporation law firm.

The third of the governor's close advisers in Carl McGowan, now a law professor at Northwestern University but also a former corporation lawyer. McGowan was a member of the New York firm of Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton & Paige.

Stevenson's own law partners, before he became governor in 1948, were considered Chicago's closest parallel to the blue-chip Wall Street firms.

Press Picnic in Massachusetts August 31

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The Freedom of the Press Association of Masssachusetts has arranged its annual statewide picnic Sunday, Aug. 31 from 11 a.m. till dark at Pappas' Health Farm—Common Street, Braintree, Mass.

There will be games and contests of skill for all age groups; music, swimming, good entertainment and lots of good food and drink.

The program will include the appearance of various language choral groups.

2. The Steel Strike: What It Means for Labor

Dependence on Truman vs. 'Big 6' Provocation

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TREND among the steel workers to reject the idea that they should sacrifice for the "emergency" or should be satisfied with a standstill of their living standard, was already evident when, nearly a year ago, their locals began to submit proposals for the new contract. The mood of the workers ran directly opposite to that of the "stabilizers" and those who have been beating the war drums.

The expiring contract, originally scheduled for two years, was extended for five years. When that contract was signed, the steel workers gave up an opportunity to make some basic gains that other unions had. These included the right of the week-end at home or time and one-half and double time for Saturday and Sunday; paid holidays; elimination of geographical differentials; a fair employment practices clause; revision of the long outdated incentive plans; important changes in the seniority system an da revision of the grievance machinery that is so stacked against the workers that they often have to engage in wildcat strikes to force a decision.

Stuck for five more years with those unsettled issues, the workers were eagerly awaiting another opportunity to settle scores. As the general office of the steel union acknowledged, thousands of resolutions poured in from the locals. Those unsettled issues were stressed the most, in addition to a raise ranging from 25 to 35 cents an hour.

The general feeling among the workers was that they would never have a more opportune moment to gain something beyond just catching up with the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index—especially to settle those long-postponed issues. The industry was working at the peak of activity. The demand for its products and steel profits were at peak.

Moreover, the workers felt that this might be the only opportunity for many years to realize some real gains, because, as every steel worker knows, the abnorally high operation of the steel industry now cannot last very long. Fear of a drop in steel production is the most mon topic among steel workers. This fear, as we have since learned, has been more than confirmed by the tremendous backlog of steel stockpiles that prolonged the strike and the economic analysis of the CIO itself in its June Economic Outlook.

So the steel workers were not influenced by the idea that "this is not the time" to make gains, but by the conviction that if they didn't get something while the getting was good, they might not have another opportunity for many years.

It was that feeling among the steel workers that Phillip Murray and his associates had to take into account when they formulated demands and entered negotiations with the companies. But did the union leaders develop a strategy of moving fast while the opportunity held and of forcing a quick decisions? No, they conceived of a go-slow strategy that started from the premise that a strike is "unthinkable"; that the union's best bet was to depend on Truman's Administration and its Wage Stabilization Board. They greatly overestimated the power of the WSB. They seriously misjudged the "seizure" weapon. They greatly overestimated the Truman Administration's hold on the courts.

Thus the line of strategy worked out by the steel union leaders, obviously in agreement with the Administration, was one that called for prolonged procedure through WSB hearings and seizure, and possible court suits. They envisioned that this line would achieve the double objective—a new contract without a strike and vote-catching feather in the Democratic administration's cap for "helping" the workers get the victory.

What was the line worked

(Continued on Page 4)

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign

GATES

Pittsburgh Newstands and Daily Worker

DAVIS

Pittsburgh, center of heavy industry in the U. S., has felt the impact of the Daily Worker and Worker to a greater degree than most towns. Little more than 15 years ago, it was an open shop haven for big business. Today, as a result of the great CIO organizing drive of 1937 and after, it is a union town. In that drive, our paper played an important, honorable role.

But Pittsburgh is also a town where terror against progressive labor, as well as against all others who fight for peace, has been most intense. The most consistent champions of militant unionism are being tossed into jail by the big business Mellon crowd which runs the city politically.

The other day a New York reader of the Daily Worker, passing through Pittsburgh, stopped at a newsstand in a busy part of town to ask for a copy of this paper.

"I don't carry it," the dealer answered. "But judging from all the people asking for it, I could sell 200 a day."

Neither that dealer nor any other in town carries the paper, and for one simple reason. They have been threatened by gangs of storm troopers organized by the political fronts for the Mellon interests.

And so the Daily Worker cannot be sold on the stands in Pittsburgh, and many citizens of that city are denied the chance to get it in this way.

How do we put up a fight against this suppression of press freedom, which exists to a greater or lesser degree everywhere in the country? One way is to see that the paper does get into the hands of the people through subscriptions and delivery, as proposed in our campaign for 6,500 Worker subs, 1,000 for the Daily Worker, and substantial increases in present bundle orders.

• • •

We reported last week there were signs that the sub campaign was beginning to take after four weeks of no motion. Queens and Philadelphia readers had come through with some subs. Yesterday, Minnesotans came up with 12 Worker subs, and Ohioans sent along six Worker subs and three for the Daily Worker. New York garment workers started the ball rolling among unionists by bringing in four subs.

There was a brief, but encouraging note from a group of readers in Brooklyn's Coney Island, which said:

"We in a Coney Island Worker group and our friends are start-

(Continued on Page 6)

Greek Fascists Again Shell Gamma Island

Greek monarcho-fascist forces last night were again shelling Gamma, islet in the Evros River, it was reported in press dispatches from London. In the face of the repeated Greek fascist provocations, Bulgarian frontier units continued to show restraint. Even Greek Vice-Premier Venizelos was forced to deny categorically in a press statement the false Athens reports that the Bulgarians had replied with artillery to the monarcho-fascists' fire. Venzielos added that Bulgarian peasants were peacefully continuing their work opposite the islet.

With the sole exception of the London Daily Worker, the British press has played up war scare stories emanating from Athens and Washington in a manner reminiscent of the days preceding the Truman intervention in Korea, according to press dispatches.

In Athens, it is reported, the newspapers of the reactionary Field Marshal Papagos are clamoring for invasion of Bulgaria. Without doubt, large Greek monarcho-fascist forces are massed on the Bulgarian frontier, ready to attack as soon as Wall Street issues the orders.

The Communist Party and the Agrarian Party of Greece, in a joint statement, have declared that the Gamma incident was provoked by the Greek monarcho-fascists following the visit to Greece of Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, head of the West European Army and Britain's Lord Mountbatten, and after military talks between Athens, Belgrade and Ankara.

"The monorcho-fascists shouts

(Continued on Page 6)

2,000 UE SILVER WORKERS WIN 20c HIKE IN PACKAGE

More than 2,000 silver workers, members of United Electrical Workers Local 475, won a 20 cents package increase in a two-year contract signed last Thursday with the Silver Hoow-Ware Institute.

The agreement provides for:

- Ten cents an hour across the boatd wage increase as of Aug. 1, 1952.
- Two an one half cents on ex-Fund to cover the wife (or hustended UE District 4 Insurance band) and children for medical and surgical benefits.
- Seven and one half cents increase across the board as of June 1, 1953.
- Ten cents to be added to all minimum and maximum rates.
- Rewording the vacation clause to provide not less than seven days vacation for all those of two years seniority and two weeks vacation for all those of 3 years seniority — regardless how many weeks they have worked during the year.
- Union shop.
- The contract to expire on July 31, 1954.

One of the most important of the provisions is the expiration date, which comes at the beginning of the busy season, something the workers were after for the past 20

(Continued on Page 6)

STOOLIE 'REVEALS' ON STAND THAT PERRY SPOKE OUT AGAINST WHITE CHAUVINISM

By ART SHIELDS

The Foley Square Federal court had the atmosphere of Herman Talmadge's Georgia for a moment yesterday as an FBI stoolie was testifying against Pettis Perry, Negro Communist leader.

The stoolie Mrs. Mary S. Markward, was telling of a speech that she heard Perry make at a Civil Rights Conference in Washington, D. C. in 1948.

"What did he say?" a Government prosecutor inquired.

"He said we must wipe out white chauvinism," replied the informer, whom the FBI had recruited in a Washington beauty parlor.

Mrs. Markeward said Perry criticized Washington civil rights leaders for not making a better fight against white chauvinism in the nation's capital (where the Negro people are shamelessly jimcrowed in restaurants, theatres and in the House and Senate press galleries as well).

PERRY

The FBI stoolie had no other evidence against the Negro Communist leader, whom the Government seeks to send to the penitentiary for five years.

Mrs. Markward's testimony also accused Betty Gannett, another defendant, of opposing white supremacy. She said that Miss Gannett told leaders of the Washington-Maryland district that they were "not sufficiently critical of white chauvinism."

The informer has been getting paid for gathering such "evidence," since the FBI first contacted her in 1943.

"How much were you paid in 1948 (the year she reported Perry's attack on white supremacy to the FBI)?" asked Defense Attorney Mary Kaufman, in cross examination.

"I really can't remember," the stoolie replied. She gave similar answers for 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, etc.

Yes, she was paid, she admitted, but she couldn't or wouldn't tell how much she got or how often she was paid. She finally admitted that she got one particular check

(Continued on Page 6)

Open Air Peace Concert Seen Biggest in Years

Advance sales to organizations of tickets for the big "Peace Under the Stars" concert-rally at Randalls Island Aug. 20 are swiftly nearing the 5,000 mark, sponsors of the gala outdoor show announced yesterday.

Describing the advance sales as a sign of the keen interest in what is shaping up to be the metropolitan area's biggest open air peace gathering in years, spokesmen at the New York Peace Institute noted that the groups buying tickets are wasting no time in getting them into the hands of the peace-minded public.

One Manhattan peace committee has sold $100 worth of tickets while a group of parents sold 53 tickets for the Triborough Stadium concert-rally in one hour. Peace Institute cite other examples of the response which the Aug 29th rally is getting.

The "Starlight Concert and Rally for Peace" has lined up a star-studded program, headed by Paul Robeson, with Lawrence Brown at the piano; Mary Lou Williams and her trio; Broadway and Hollywood actors Morris Carnovsky and Howard da Silva, and Earl Robinson, composer of Ballad for Americans and folk singer.

Planned as a program for all the family, the Starlight Concert and Rally for Peace will be free for children under 12, with general admission $1, and reserved seats $2. Tickets are available at the N. Y. Peace Institute, 111 W. 42 St., telephone ORegon 5-9168.

Speakers will include the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church, Bronx; Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Central Community Church, Brooklyn; Miss Octavia Hawkins, financial secretry-treasurer, Amalgamated Local 453, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Dr. Jerome Davis, exectuive director, Promoting Peace, Inc.; Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler, Rabbi Peoples Synagogue, former deputy attorney general, New York State; Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, Teachers Union, and the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive director, Methodist Federation for Social Action.

Senator Bianchi Vows Renewed Fight to Repeal Law Cutting Aid to Unemployed

State Sen. William J. Bianchi, labor's No. 1 legislator, yesterday vowed to renew the fight for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, which cut compensation to the unemployed. The East Harlem Senator who led the campaign in the last session of the Legislature to repeal the steal of $600,000,000 from the jobless compensation fund, is challenging the Republican machine which denied him its choice this year.

He is opposed by Charles Muzzicato in the Republican primaries for the GOP nomination. The decision will be made by enrolled Republican voters on Primary Election ay, Aug. 19. Bianchi has the American Labor Party designation.

The Hughes-Brees Law, he said, has cut unemployment taxes for large employers from 2.3 percent in 1952 to 1.5 percent in 1953 "while depriving thousands of seasonal workers of unemployment insurance benefits and tying up workers' benefits claims in endless burocratic tape."

Sen. Bianchi cited the report issued by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi on Monday in support of his charge. As of July 1, Corsi disclosed the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund was $1,104,000,000 which represents 9.3 percent of last year's total payrools of $11,851,000,000. Corsi's report said this meant the rate schedules in 1953 will range from .7 to 2.3 percent. Under the Hughes-Brees law the balance in the fund determines what rate the employers will pay in the next year.

The legislator who was named by the State CIO as "outstanding" in its legislative report last Spring recalled that he had warned on the floor of the State Senate that the Hughes-Brees Law "was designed to grant huge tax favors to Big Business and to weaken the unemployment insurance rights of wage-earners."

"Seasonal workers in the fur, garment, theatrical and construction industries," Sen. Bianchi declared, "are denied the right to unemployment insurance by the unfair 21-week provision of the Hughes-Brees law. But, for the corporations and the utility companies, the law is proving a bonanza in reduced tax rates."

"I fought to repeal the Hughes-Brees law during the legislative session in Albany. I pledge to continue the fight to victory upon my reelection this fall," he concluded.

PatersonGroups Meet Tonight on Pool Jimcrow

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A rally of delegates of local groups who for months have battled against swimming pool jimcrow will be held here tomorrow night (Tuesday) in the Alexander Hamilton Hotel.

The meeting is expected to unite all individuals and organizations who joined since last July 2 in protesting the refusal of local swimming pool owners to allow the American Red Cross to conduct "learn to swim" classes of Negro and white children.

Led by the militant Committee for Negro Participation in Government, the movement against the pimcrow pools soon embraced a cross-section of Paterson citizens,

(Continued on Page 6)

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR describes the McCarran-FBI handout as "documentary proof that the Communist Party in the United States is committed to the overthrow of our government by force and violence." The Hearstlings join the Nevada Senator in being "irritated" because a lot of Americans haven't been taken in by the Smith Act trials and insist that the Communists "have no plans for armed revolution in this country and are seeking only a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism." Quite a confession. And begging Americans to read McCarran's stale blather isn't going to change things much. McCarran, notorious for his love for Franco, his concentration camp and racist immigration laws, is one of the reasons Americans disbelieve the "Red" scare charges in the first place.

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THE NEWS slips up and runs a letter from a reader. This one takes a healthy whack at an unctuous News editorial which took credit (for capitalism) for the number of our Negro athletes taking part in the Olympics. Writes Edward P. Murray, Jr. "But did you consider the localities where Dillard, Campbell, et al, received their sports training and education? Could they have received it in the South? Could they have been on the swimming team or lived in the dormitories of a Southern white college or university?"

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THE POST wants everybody to remember that "it was a man named Harry S. Truman" who dragged us into the Korean war. (The Post puts it "recognized the threat of Communist aggression." Okay, everyone will remember it. Which is why, undoubtedly, the Post's hero decided to retire on his bloody laurels.

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM announces that "world trade reached an all - time high in 1951, despite the Iron Curtain, . . ." Catch Number 1: The "trade" was mostly in guns. Catch Number 2: The restrictions on real trade are all imposed in Washington, and no place else.

•

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN trumpets that it "will not stand idly by and see a decent American subjected to a smear campaign. . . ." Obviously fearful that its readers wouldn't know whom they meant by the description, the J-A names Sen. Richard Nixon, the concentration camp kid himself, 10 times in a editorial threatening dire consequences for the ADA adherent who said some pertinent truths about the McCarthyite.

—R.F.

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Weekend Worker		1.50	2.50

World of Labor

by George Morris

(Continued from Page 2)

out by the "Big Six" steel companies, now more consolidated as a group than ever before? In the past there were breakaways. From what we have seen through nine months of negotiations and the strike, it is evident that the employers also saw their opportunity to take care of a number of matters. And like the steel union executives, they too, decided that negotiations with the union would have little meaning and the terms, as Fairless said in Cincinnati on Nov. 15," will apparently have to be decided finally in Washington."

First, they wanted another spurt in super-profits through a steep increase in the price of steel. Washington is their biggest costumer and also sets the price.

Second, they wanted to steer events along a line that would enable the companies to point a finger of blame upon the union for the resultant increase in the price of steel the new inflationary spurt it would bring.

Third, as companies that are closely bound up with the major banking and industrial monopolies of the country, they aimed to utilize the situation on behalf of big business as a whole for a "stop labor" drive, especially to gaining or strikes.

Fourth, to capitalize upon the situation for election purposes; to force Truman to use the Taft-Hartley law as a weapon, instead of seizure of the plants, and thereby practically eliminate Taft-Hartley as an issue in the election between the two old parties.

Thus it was clear that the objectives of the steel companies entailed a policy of provocation.

Moreover, it should be taken into account that the tax policy is such these days that big companies especially, lose little by a strike. In 1951, for example, the profit of the 20 largest steel companies BEFORE taxes was $1,803,800,000. After taxes, the net (although three times 1945 profits) was $596,200,000. The bulk of the loss (if any) is to taxes, as already shown in profit reports for the second quarter of 1952.

The steel companies, therefore, felt they could name their ticket, and they set a vast and well-financed propaganda machinery into motion to give their plan "the works." That is why collective bargaining was a sham from the start of negotiations. The real talks were in Washington between Fairless and the "stabilizers." The Truman Administration was on the spot, however. How could the Democrats go before the country and claim they championed price control if they yielded to the extortionate demands of the steel industry?

At first the steel companies were saying they would need a $6 a ton increase if the workers were granted a package of about 20 cents an hour. The settlement package came to 21 cents. This was against the government's estimate that they were entitled to only between $2 and $3 a ton under the Capehart Amendment to the price law. It was only at a later stage of negotiations, that the steel companies, obviously for bargaining purposes, raised their asking price to a hike of $12 a ton.

Business Week of March 8, let the cat out of the bag when, giving the view that a "strike now looks probable," said that if the Office of Economic Stabiliztion didn't come closer to the price asked, the steel industry **"will have only one convincer left: reject the award; invite a strike, let the pressures mount when steel production is choked off: and let that change OES' mind."**

Business Week then added cynically:

"No matter what it says on their sandwich boards, Phil Murray's pickets will be on strike to get steel prices raised."

Some weeks later Philip Murray himself made his point in a radio address when he said:

Let's get the facts straight. Settlement is not being delayed by any matter of principle; settlement is being delayed by an unprincipled effort of the steel industry to hi-jack you, the general public, through unnecessary, unprincipled price increases."

Business Week very neatly put the employer plan in a nutshell: to "hi-jack" the public and at the same time blame the union for the crime.

(To Be Continued)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The 'Lazy' 29,000,000 And Mr. Truman's Duty

FOR ONE WHO IS IN a position to know the nation's history, customs and political institutions, President Truman exhibited a remarkable capacity for ignorance—or worse—in his statement deploring the "laziness and indifference" of American voters.

As if awakening from a poltical slumber, the President discovered that "as of January of this year more than twenty-nine million adult Americans were not registered to vote." I wonder where the President has been these years in which the 25,000,000 Negro and white adults of the South have been trying to get over the poll tax hurdles? Hasn't Mr. Truman been told of the mass heroism of Negro adults who still have to solve a maze of legal red tape and brave armed mobs for the right to register and vote?

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DOES MR. TRUMAN know that more than 15,000,000 of his missing and voteless adults are to be found in the area ruled by his quarrelsome political allies—the Dixiecrats—now being wooed so suecessfully by his party's Presidential candidate?

"I think we should all be disturbed by the fact that all during this century more and more citizens are staying away from the polls," Mr. Truman complains to the electorate.

But doesn't he know that it was at the turn of the present century that the southern states, now containing most of those adults who are "staying away from the polls, adopted constitutional provisions taking the vote away from the Negroes? And that with the rights of the Negroes went also the voting rights of millions of whites?

I know from a recent trip through the South that some 10,000 Negro adults living in Wilcox County, Ala., have been "staying away from the polls" since 1900 because the white officials refuse to register them. I know — and the President should know, too, and be alarmed enough to act on the case —that Negroes who registered to vote this year in St. Helena Parish, La., have twice been met with an armed white guard who put the price of a Negro life on the parish's sacred white ballot.

Or hasn't the President heard of the Sheriff in Lauren County, Ga., who ordered the voters lists in his county purged of some 2,000 Negro voters? Or the court clerk in Hattieburg, Miss., against whom a court suit is now in progress for refusing Negroes the right to register to vote?

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IF THE PRESIDENT would multiply these incidents of political repression by hundreds, he would find that his southern political colleagues account for more than one-half of the voters who will be missing this fall. I can predict, on the basis of known facts, that, despite the President's plea for a larger registration, the Dixiecrat South will continue this year to contribute its consistent share of non-voting adults.

It is my opinion that a less ignorant and more sincere observation on the low percentage of voters when compared to the number of persons over 21 years of age would contain an attack upon the evil institutions designed to keep voters from the polls.

•

INSTEAD OF VAGUE civil rights pronouncements and alarms over the low registration, the disenfranchised southern voters would be cheered by steps to enforce the 14th Amendment which has been on the books since 1868. This amendment provides for reducing the representation in Congress and the electoral college from those states who abridge the right to vote by the percentage of the voters disenfranchised. Enforcing this constitutional provision would de-limit the power of the Dixiecrat cliques who have now established racist dictatorships in most Deep South states.

There is also yet to be heard the heartening Presidential resolve to protect with the federal police power the right of Negroes to exercise their right to vote free from intimidation. From what I have seen in the South, the President could entice at least one million more Negroes to the polls by thes imple announcement that the Federal Government will tolerate no Klan violence against a colored American who present himself at a polling place on next election day.

And, finally, the President's disturbment is just so much meaningless rhetoric unless he and his lieutenants press Congress for an act outlawing the vote-shrinking poll tax.

It will not be "newspapers, magazines, radio and TV," as the President hopes, which will swell the nation's vote. That job is squarely up to the Federal Government.

Workers in British Guiana Demand Jobs

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 11 (ALN).—Led by the Trade Union Council and People's Progressive Party, demonstrators marched through Georgetown recently protesting the sharp increase in unemployment.

The demonstrators carried signs which said: Give Us Freedom to Work Instead of This Freedom to Starve; We Demand Full Employment; If This Capitalist Government Cannot Guarantee Jobs for All, Then Give Us Relief; Save Us From Starvation; Give Us Jobs, etc.

At a mass rally in Bourda Green after the parade, speakers pointed out that this was the first unemployment demonstration since 1936. Theyv said unemployment had become so severe that workers were facing starvation and eviction from their homes.

A resolution, approved with shouts from the crowd, called on the TUC "to approach the government and to adopt any other necessary measures to insure the immediate introduction of measures to relieve the present grave unemployment situation."

Ship Cooks Hit Laxity in Probe Of Negro's Death

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—Laxity in probing the death of Negro war veteran Richard L. Boyd was scored in a resolution unanimously passed by the Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Boyd was shot and killed by bartender Cecil Pilon in the Loggers tavern June 6. An all-white coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "justifiabel homicide" but a Negro eyewitness charged it was murder. Kings County prosecutor Charles Carroll has not used his power to launch an inquiry.

The MCS resolution declared, "We refuse to accept" the coroner's jury verdict.

We believe there is strong evidence Boyd was murdered because he challenged the jimcrow policies of the Loggers Tavern.

"We call on Carroll to conduct a full investigation of the shooting. . . . We also ask Gov. Langlie to revoke the liquor license of the Loggers Tavern until it ends its jimcrow policies."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Seattle branch is looking into the killing of the 26-year-old Army veteran and foundry worker.

Lush Estate Is Hawaii Home For Mme. Chiang

HONOLULU, Aug. 11.—One of this island's most palatial estates, Kaikoo, which adjoins that of Doris Duke's mansion in the Diamondhead area, will be the home of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, here for treatment of a skin disorder. The wife of China's hated and ousted dictator arrived here by plane from Taiwan, where Chiang, supported by U. S. guns and warships, still holds out against People's China. It is believed Mme. Chiang will be treated at Tripler Army Hospital.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
War and Our Farms

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PROVOCATION AND TERROR

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE got a glimpse last week of how "Koreas" are made when dispatches from Greece told how the Greek army with a four-hour mortar bombardment had "driven" and "invading Bulgarian force" from an eight-acre island in the river between Greece and Bulgaria.

The news that only a few hours earlier the Greek General Staff in Athens had issued a communique admitting that no Bulgarian troops were on the island, was neatly buried at the end of some of the stories.

Only a few weeks previous, Radio Free Greece had warned that a series of provocations were starting along the same river line by the Greek monarcho-fascist government. The radio pointed to the presence of units of the U. S. Sixth Fleet for an entire month in Greek waters and linked the arrival of Gen. Ridgway in Athens on July 21 with the provocations against Bulgaria.

It is also noteworthy that Adm. Robert Carney, of NATO, arrived in Athens on July 17. Carney is the same admiral who, it was revealed last week in this paper, boasted of plans to invade Italy in 1948 if DeGasperi had lost the election.

The parallel with events in Korea before the outbreak of the war there goes still further. Just as Syngman Rhee needed a war in order to keep his power in the face of the opposition of the people, the Greek monarcho-fascists are faced with a rising tide of resistance from the Greek people.

The American people have a special responsibility for what takes place in Greece these days. For Greece has been converted into a virtual colony of Wall Street, with the Pentagon and the State Department giving the orders to the puppet government there.

The war provocations in Greece are linked to Greek monarcho-fascists' reign of terror, dictated by the State Department. The executions of trade union and Communist leaders must come to a halt. Eleven Greek seamen, sentenced to death, have won a new trial as a result of the protests of the Greek people themselves. Along with nine other seamen, the new trial is now set for Aug. 21.

The American people as a contribution to peace and democracy, should let the Greek government know through the Greek embassy in Washington that they want the 20 seamen to be freed.

BRING PRICES DOWN

THE COST OF LIVING does not wait on the outcome of the November elections.

While the campaign gets under way, prices continue their climb. With each upward rise, they fill the pockets of the war profiteers and push down the living standards of the people.

President Truman states he is considering the proposal of Ellis Arnall for a special session of Congress to take action on prices and rents. Arnall has just resigned as Price Stabilizer reportedly over the price gouge which the steel trust has just won from the White House and which will be used as an excuse to give another boost to the entire price line.

But reports from Washington in the press already indicate that Truman has no intention of actually calling a special session. The main theory given is that the Democrats prefer to have a campaign issue than to have a real control law.

But the people cannot pay their food bills and the growing number of rent increases with campaign speeches.

The American Labor Party has called upon Truman to summon a special session to repeal the Defense Production Act and replace it with legislation that would establish federal price and rent controls at pre-Korean levels, end the wage-freeze, restore genuine collective bargaining to labor and "return the national economy to production for peace instead of production for war."

The proposal of the ALP should be echoed by all organizations of the people—especially the unions. The only national ticket campaigning for this vital program is the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass.

But everyone, no matter how he now believes he will vote in November, has a stake in pressing for ACTION NOW. A special session BEFORE ELECTIONS would make it exceedingly difficult for candidates for office to betray the people on this question. Such a special session should also have on its order of business action on a civil rights program.

As against the use of these issues as political footballs, the people should demand action on them NOW!

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

DURING the past two weeks several disturbing episodes have occurred in the city of New York—one in Queens and two on the East Side, which involved the use of force and violence against public meetings. One was held under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress on Friday night, August 1st, at which William Weinstone, one of the defendants now on trial at Foley Square—was the principal speaker. Last week, at Second Ave. and 10th St., two meetings under the auspices of the American Labor Party, were broken up by hoodlums. The Queens area is a new one, where street meetings are first being held. But the East Side corner is a traditional one for political and other public meetings. So the similarity of occurrence in such two widely different places is cause for alarm as to how long free speech will endure in the city of New York, long known as a progressive city, if hoodlum gangs roam at will.

As an experienced speaker, William Weinstone was able to keep the meeting going for a half an hour, despite the heckling and disruption. But he was forced to adjourn, when violence began. A tire was punctured and the sound truck thus immobolized was then attacked. Following the meeting, Weinstone was trailed for several blocks by the threatening hoodlums, and had he not been picked up in time by a friendly car, he would no doubt have suffered serious harm. The disruptions were organized but it is evident that the organizers of the meeting were not prepared for it. No doubt there was collusion by the police, who on a previous occasion when a permit was denied, had appeared in considerable numbers including a captain and a squad car.

On this occasion, one policeman appeared, took a hasty look at the permit, and then disappeared. Strangely enough, not one was present thereafter throughout the meeting and none came in response to a spectator's phone call, which was jeeringly received at the police station. On the East Side actual violence also occurred, when one of those participating in the meeting was seriously injured and had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

The report is that he was stabbed near the heart with a blunt instrument, like a nail. These attacks are due to organized gangs and not passing spectators who usually want to listen, and invariably intervene on the side of the speakers.

It is the duty of the police to give adequate protection to public meetings and to warn those who do not want to listen to leave and not disrupt the meeting. If the police refuse to come when called or refuse to stop force and violence against a meeting, then those who organize the meetings, especially in new neighborhoods, must reach the people of the area and mobilize them to demand adequate police action. The political issues of the meetings and especially the issue of free speech should be stressed. Without the support of the people of the community it is impossible to defeat the plans of the hoodlums.

At the same time adequate precautions should be taken by those who organize meetings to provide the speakers with protection, escorts to and from meetings and a car for prompt transportation away from the meeting. Speakers should not be called upon to stand up and be a target for violence, without the security of a group of supporters prepared to protect the meetings and the speakers. While the general spectators will usually give moral support they do not have the political or organizational responsibility for the meeting and will not ordinarily take the initiative in matters of this sort. But given leadership they can be mobilized in a real struggle for free speech in their locality.

This leadership must come from the class conscious workers who must understand that "security" does not consist in staying away from struggles of this sort, but in boldly facing them. There are no cyclone cellars in the struggle for democratic rights. In a period like this, when the danger of fascim threatens, every individual can play an important role in defending the rights of the people and thereby strengthening oneselves for the struggle ahead. **"Summer soldiers"** and **"sunshine patriots"** are not good anti-fascists or defenders of democracy. Not only speakers but audiences are called upon to stand up and be counted these days.

When I was very young and we held Socialist meetings around New York City, sometimes for the first time in an extremely hostile neighborhood, we had a cordon of dependable comrades who encircled the platform and did not allow a disrupter to come near it. Sound trucks are even more vulnerable and far more valubale property than our old-fashioned stands. They shrould be similarly protected by those who take it out on a street corner. It is courting tragedy, possible severe injury to a chairman or speaker, to allow them to stand up there without adequate protection against a rush of hoodlums, attempting to upset and destroy the sound truck.

It is customary to allow questions at street meetings at the end of the speakers' remarks but constant interruptions by hecklers can completely disrupt a meeting and prevent those who wish to hear the speaker from doing so. The old-time Socialists handled this by a football squad technique. The heckler found himself gently but firmly pushed back until he was completely out of the crowd, who usually cheered his chagrined disappearance around the corner. The right to speak and the right to assemble to listen, cannot be at th mercy of small bands of roving hoodlums. It is the duty of the police to see that these rights are safeguarded.

If they fail to do so, complaints should be made to the highest authorities — delegations to the Mayor at City Hall, if necessary. But meantime citizens have a right to protect themselves against force and violence, while exercising their constitutional rights. Hoodlums are usually cowards and bullies and they fade away if they find right at the beginning of the meeting a large group of resolute, organized workers, men and women (but not women alone, please), in sufficient numbers, determined to hold a political meeting and amply able to protect its speakers. The meeting will be held without trouble, you may be sure.

Trial of '15'

(Continued from Page 3.)

for $180, but couldn't or wouldn't tell what wage time it covered.

The FBI paid her "expenses" as well as wages, she conceded, but she never submitted an expense account.

"You mean ot say the FBI had to guess what your expenses were?" asked Attorney Kaufman.

"Yes," the stoolie replied.

All this sounded incredible. If she couldn't remember what she was getting, her memory or what she testified to could not be reliable. If she did remember, she wasn't telling the truth.

She did give one plausible answer about money, later, however, when Attorney Kaufman asked if she had paid any income taxes on her wages as an FBI spy.

No, she hadn't paid taxes on that, she confessed.

Mrs. Markward also finally admitted that she was getting $25 a day and $9 a day expenses for telling her present stories in court. She is also getting the same sums for daily conferences with government prosecutors from time to time. She netterd a total of $200 from such conferences when she was preparing to testify against Communists in the trial of the "Baltimore Six" Smith Act defendants last winter.

The stoolie gave just one item of testimony against Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who sits with Pettis Perry at the counsel table, where they are defending themselves.

"I heard Elizabeth Gurley Flynn speak at a May Day rally in 1948," she testified "she called the Mundt Bill a fascist bill."

That was the only grounds for imprisoning Miss Flynn for five years that the government submitted yesterday.

Al Lannon, seamen's leader, who helped found the National Maritime Union as a member of the famous maritime strike committee of 1936, was the special object of the stoolie's attack.

Her "evidence" against Lannon was that he opposed the revisionist policy of Earl Browder in 1945, and urged a return to a policy of Marxism.

The stoolie laid the heaviest weight on Lannon's belief that Socialism was the final solution of the problems of the working people.

She identified a copy of a resolution adopted by the 1945 convention of the Washington-Maryland District of the Communist Party on the subject of Socialism. It urged the great importance of an educational campaign among the workers on Socialism.

She also identified another convention resolution urging William Z. Foster as Communist Party chairman. The resolution also urged the publication of Foster's "From Bryan to Stalin" and "Pages from a Worker's Life" in popular editions.

One of the prosecutors then read selections from "From Bryan to Stalin," criticising the sectarian policies of Daniel DeLeon, and urging a militant program of struggle for American workers.

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Paterson

(Continued From Page 3)

including the American Legion, NAACP, Americans for Democratic Action, the Progressive Party, leading Negro and white churches, the main trade union locals, peace groups, political candidates and the Civil Rights Congress.

Recently, Mayor Lester Titus told a group, "I favor a city-owned pool, if that be the public will." The mayor also said he would support the idea of "a referendum on the ballot at the November elections" so citizens could express themselves.

The Paterson Board of Recreation last week endorsed the demand for a municipal swimming pool and indicated its support of the Tuesday night rally by naming Peter J. Cammarano as its representative to the meeting.

The rally, according to leaders, will discuss plans for a municipal pool, a full-time director for the local anti-discrimination commission, and the use of state civil rights laws against owners of the jimcrow pools.

Negro Patersonians have never had the right to swim in Paterson, and have had to go 30 or 40 miles to beaches or other bathing facilities.

Sparkman

(Continued from Page 1)

mise between "the two extremes." However, he approved only the direction from genuine civil rights indicated in the bill and not the continued promise of civil rights within it. Sparkman, answering a question as to whether he would support the bill he had mentioned favorably, evaded an answer with:

"If we could get the kind of program I suggest—divorced from politics and worked out by reasonable men, there would be no problem of a filibuster."

Sparkman, it should be remembered, is a product of a political machine which has as its central plank "White Supremacy." He has been elected, and will run this year on a Democratic ballot whose party emlem is a rooster encircled with slogan: "WHITE SUPREMACY. FOR THE RIGHT."

The program of the southern machines which his nomination is expected to win over, revolves about the objective of keeping the Negro in a second-class citizenship status. Sparkman's "kind of a (civil rights) program I suggest" then would have to be dictated by these political colleagues of his. He is for abandoning the politics of freedom and replacing it with the politics of a ruling class which now sees the abolition of human slavery as a national tragedy.

Sparkman's evasive replies and equivocal positions dovetailed with his plea to the Alabama Dixiecrats in 1950 to remain in the Democratic Party. "After all," the Senator told a meeting of bolters, "civil rights legislation is not defeated by Dixiecrat maneuvers in Alabama, nor by threats of the formation of a new party. In the past it has always been defeated on the floor of the Senate. There and there alone must we look for its defeat in the future."

Sparkman's television performance, obviously was meant to make more easily attainable the objectives stated in 1950. He was only a Senator then; if elected, he will be the real leader of the Senate.

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Greece

(Continued from Page 3)

about a victorious march against Sofia and Moscow," the two parties declared, "are again poisoning Greece's atmosphere." They charge the Athens general staff, with the full connivance of Papagos and General Plastiras of preparing to launch an attack under Washington orders. The statement accused of Washington of desiring to use Greece for a large-scale war provocation as it used Korea. "We warn the people of this danger," said the two parties, which they can avert by their fight for peace."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Athens press on Aug. 4 and 5 reported Greek government plans for a frame-up mass trial of the leaders of the Greek Communist Party. About 46 persons would be tried, in their absence, including the Party's general secretary, Nicholas Zachariades. The trial is expected to take place some time in September, under the usual frame-up charge of conspiracy to overthrow the existing regime and attempting to secede Macedonia from Greece.

Nelson

(Continued from Page 1)

comes two days after the Pennsylvania American Legion Convention in Philadelphia presented an award to Judge Montgomery for sentencing me to 20 years and denying me bail. Here we have another proof that the people, regardless of whether they share my political views, must speak out if the Constitution is to be enforced."

Demands for bail for Nelson have poured into Pittsburgh District Attorney James Malone from all over the country, and many parts of the world.

In the pre-trial Federal Court Smith Act proceedings here before Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart, which Nelson had charged duplicated his state sedition frame-up, the defendant's attorneys, Ralph Powe and Hyman Schlesinger, today challenged the method of Grand Jury selection as illegal and undemocratic, in addition to Nelson, the Smith Act defendants are William Albertson, Ben Careathers, Andy Onda, James Dolson and Irving Weissman.

Mrs. Bass

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic and Republican leaders who reflected the bitter resentment that is widespread among the Negro people.

She said she was "deeply gratified by the response the Progressive Party ticket and program are receiving in this great industrial center."

In Cleveland the vice-presidential candidate held a meeting with local Negro leaders, spoke at one of the largest Negro churches in the city, appeared on a local TV program, spoke twice at an all-day picnic in her honor by the Ohio Progressive Party, and addressed a large picnic of the Ohio Policyholders' Committee of the IWO. She also participated in a Round Table luncheon of prominent Negro political leaders of all parties.

Among the speakers at the Harlem rally tomorrow night in addition to Mrs. Bass and Marcantonio, will be Corliss Lamont, ALP designee for U. S. Senator; Carl Lawrence, Amsterdam News columnist and candidate for Assembly from the 12 A.D.; Adronicus Jacobs, ALP congressional candidate from the 22 C. D.; Rev. John Sass, candidate for State Senate from the 23th S. D.; Manuel Medina, Puerto Rican leader and ALP candidate for Assembly from the 14th A. D., and Frances Smith, ALP state vice-chairman. Charles Collins, a state vice chairman of the ALP, will chair the meeting.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 3)

ing a drive for 75 Worker subs in honor of John Gates and Ben Davis. The people want to know the truth and we will help them get it."

The Minnesota subs come from various parts of that state, as well as from North and South Dakota. Readers in that area have told us they're out to get 150 Worker subs and 35 for the Daily Worker during this summer circulation campaign, as well as increased bundle orders. They have only just got going, with 23 Worker subs in and 10 for the Daily Worker. This gives them 15 percent for the Worker and nearly a third for the Daily Worker.

But Minnesota, with one of the finest Freedom of the Press groups in the country, has come through in every recent Worker campaign. We're counting on them to be trail blazers in this one.

UE Victory

(Continued from Page 3)

years. It represents a victory for the workers and Local 475 UE.

In the midst of negotiations stalled by the employees, the union decided to call out on strike the workers in two shops out of 19. La Belle and Cromwell strikes helped to clinch a settlement.

The workers of Cromwell Silver and La Belle Silver hit the bricks on Wednesday, July 23, and remained on strike until the final settlement was reached. The 180 workers in these two shops paralyzed production and speeded the consummation of a satisfactory agreement. The workers in the silver shops also donated over a thousand dollars and the local gave an equal amount of support to those on strike.

Those who participated in the negotiations were:

William Siegal, Louise O'Connell, Max Zuckerman, Roosevelt Montague, Modesta K. Cartagena, John Doneri, L. Epstein, J. Solten, J. Petito, J. Ewlood, P. Corchero, T. DiBenedetto, H. E. Gowan, N. N. Papapietro, Felix Rodriguez, Victor Colon, Tom Savarese and Moe Jacowitz.

They were assisted by Cliff Cameron, UE Local 475 business manager; Charles Frank, Local business agent, and James Lustig, District 4 representative.

Japan Seamen Call Strike For Friday

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—The 110,000-member Japanese Seamen's Union yesterday decided at an executive committee meeting to carry out another series of strikes for 120 hours starting next Friday.

The union, now in dispute with employers over retirement allowances, called off its first wave of strikes at midnight Saturday night. Latest reports said 445 ships were tied up throughout the country.

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To Hear Appeal Of Bianchi on Muzzicato

The Appellate Division yesterday agreed to hear the appeal to his move to rule the Republican machine opposition candidate Charles Muzzicato off the primary ballot in the 22 S. D. on the grounds that the latter submitted a fictitious address and lived outside the district.

The hearing will take place in the Appelate Division court house, Madison Ave. and 25 St., tomorrow (Wed.) at 2 p.m. Attorneys for Sen. Bianchi will be Nathan Dambroff, Vito Marcantonio, and David M. Friedman.

The Supreme Court last week, despite overwhelming evidence that Muzzicato was not a legal resident of the 11 S.D., ruled against Bianchi's motion.

State Sen. Bianchi, who has the American Labor Party designation, was refused renomination by the Republican county machine this year because of his vigorous fight for peace, labor's rights and civil liberties during his two years in Albany. He won the election in 1950 as a Republican-Laborite candidate, unseating the Tammany leigslator Alfred E. Santangelo.

Bianchi is waging a vigorous campaign among Republican enrolled voters to win the COP primary nomination on Aug. 19.

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Even Negro Stars Can't Crack Hollywood Jimcrow

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES

On the day before the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council's Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a full page ad appeared in the trade paper, Daily Variety.

It was signed by "16 Negro performers" and disavowed the ASP campaign. It was widely quoted by such as gossip columnist Florabel Muir who said triumphantly that "They can get along without being patronized by the members of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council."

The truth of that ad is this. It was originated in the offices of the Screen Actors Guild by a white official who has done nothing about the deplorable jimcrow in the movie industry.

• • •

At least four of those whose names appeared on the ad were told vaguely that it had something to do with a job campaign. They were not apprised of the content of the ad, and contributed no money for its publication. A couple of the "signers" were told deliberate untruths about the nature of the campaign they were asked to lend their names to.

Miss Muire's column lauding the Variety ad said, "It's a little less than 100 years since the Negroes were freed in this country (sic!) and although to them the going seems sometimes awfully slow, they have made remarkable progress and each day sees them getting farther ahead in business, the entertainment world and other walks of life."

• • •

Lets look at the record:

In 1951 seven out of approximately 350 pictures included Negroes in recognizable roles: "The Well," "Harlem Globe Trotters," "The Steel Helmet," "Tarzan's Fury," "The Strip," "Show Boat" and "Detective Story." This is "remarkable progress" in 100 years?

Not one Negro writer is under contract to a major motion picture studio. Not one is employed as a story analyst. Negro secretaries are virtually unknown in an industry where there are hundreds of such workers.

Of the great number of musicians employed in Hollywood, almost none are Negroes. The few are hired are "taken on" for work as specialists, not as "side men" in studio orchestras.

There is not one Negro executive of a motion picture studio.

Of the workers employed on the back lots, there are no Negro grips (stage hands), carpenters, painters, set designers or set erectors.

If there is one Negro cameraman, director, assistant director, makeup worker, script girl, editor, hairdresser, publicist, composer, projectionist and/or front office worker, his or her existence is unknown to those who have made thorough surveys of this industry.

Where Negroes do work in films, even as stars, that work is spotty. A starring role for a Negro player is widely known to be the "kiss of death," for no studio is interested in building up a Negro star to wide public favor.

The list of Negroes who have played leading roles just once or twice is quite long.

• • •

So much for the boast of Florabel Muir who sees such "remarkable" progress of Negro entertainers in the "less then 100 years since the Negroes were freed in this country."

Typically, the Muir column carried pictures of four Negro entertainers, Eddie Anderson (Rochester), Hattie McDaniels, Louise Beavers and Lillian Randolph.

While others so pictured often get the full name of "Mr." and "Miss" treatment, the pictures of the comediennes were graced with the identification "Hattie," "Louise" and "Lillian." Which fact would seem to be meat for the "It speaks for itself" file.

Ted Tinsley Says

REUTERS TRAINED RATS

"Wherever you look," said Arch, as he stood in the kitchen shelling peas, "you read further proof of the terrible conditions in East Berlin."

"What's the matter?" asked Edna. "Are they still getting flooded with unemployed workers from West Berlin looking for jobs?"

"Not that," said Arch.

"Are all the correspondents from West Berlin who write about how bad things are in East Berlin still slipping over to swap their West marks for East marks?"

"Maybe they are," said Arch. "But that's not what this story is all about."

"Please drop the peas in the pot and not on the floor."

Arch dutifully picked up a couple of peas and dropped them in the pot. "I was reading a dispatch," he said, "from Reuters in Berlin."

Edna was silent.

"Aren't you going to ask me what it said?" asked Arch.

"All right, Arch. What did it say?"

"It says that rats are plaguing East Berlin. They sit in the shop windows and gnaw at the wash on the washlines." He broke open another pea pod. "That just goes to show you," he said.

"Goes to show you what?"

"Socialism won't work."

Edna broke an egg into the raw hamburger. "Those must be awful smart rats," she said.

"What's so smart about them?"

"Well, look, Arch, East Berlin and West Berlin are right next to each other. What do they do—walk up to the border and turn back?"

"The dispatch doesn't say."

"Bad reporting," commented Edna. "Very bad. Maybe they read the signs."

Arch concentrated on the peas.

"But that wouldn't be easy," continued Edna. "They'd have to read three languages: English, Russian, and German." She shook her head in perplexity. "I sure would like to know how the Berlin rodents realize when they reach Western Zone."

"No more peas," said Arch.

"Maybe," Edna went on, ignoring him, "maybe they can't cross the street alone."

"You," said Arch, accusingly, "are trying to make the whole Reuters dispatch silly."

"Me? Heavens, no! I'm just understandably curious when for the first time in history rodents examine all the political considerations before choosing their living quarters." Edna poured some salt and a little water into the pot. "Of course," she said, "it could be that there's a lot more to eat in East Berlin." She put the pot on the stove. "I still want to know why they won't cross that street," she said.

"I won't tell you," snapped Arch.

"That's all right, Arch. I didn't think you would."

New World Review Answers Press Slander About Poland

An on-the-spot report from Warsaw in the current issue of "New World Review" gives the lie to slanders about Poland in the war-inciting press.

Dr. Margaret Schlauch, in an article titled, "The Truth About Poland's Jews," describes the situation on the basis of first-hand knowledge and observation.

The Augustissue of NWR, an illustrated, pocket-size, 68-page magazine on foreign affairs, is now on teh newsstands.

Also featured in the current issue are articles on Africa, the Soviet Union, Australia and a documented story on Katyn Forest.

Eslanda Robeson, who recently joined NWR as editorial consultant on Negro and colonial affairs, begins a series with an article, "Africa—No Longer the 'Dark Continent.'"

Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands and Progressive Party candidate for Governor of Illinois in the 1952 elections, discusses the program of his party in an article, "The Progressive Party Stands for Peace."

NWR's associate editor, Sender Garlin, is a documented expose, discusses the Katyn Forest massacre and shows the Hitlerite echo in recent attempts to pin the killings of 10,000 Polish officers by the Nazis on the Soviet Union.

In a detailed review editor Jessica Smith evaluates I. F. Stone's recent book, "The Hidden History of the Korean War."

Other vital articles in the August issue include "Art and Reality," by the distingnished Negro artist, Charles White; "The Threat Against Books That Changed the World," a call for the defense of Alexander Trachtenberg and other victims of the Smith Act; "Town in the Desert," by Nikolai Krivenko, and "U. S. Policies Alarm Australians."

"New World Review," which is devoted to news and interpretation of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, is published at 114 E. 32nd St., New York 16.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Is Baseball a Game of Skill or Luck?

HERE IS A letter which the sender apparently meant to be answered personally, not in the column, since he sent along a stamped and self addressed envelope. But in these rather hectic days in our office, with vacation-thinned staff, anything I find time to type out has to go into the column too. Actually the question is of interest to any baseball fan. So here it is:

Brooklyn, Aug. 3.

Dear Les:

Ever since the season started, I have been engaged in a running argument with my brother-in-law over the relative merits of baseball as a competitive game of skill.

He maintains that it is, in the main, sheer luck that determines the winning team, the better-averaged hitter, fielder, pitcher, etc. On the assumption that the "400" who attain Major League status have established talents and capabilities, sheer luck is the major factor that seperates them in the record standings.

Here are a few of the hundred fold examples he offers to back up his argument:

1—Last of the 9th, two out, man on 1st, Dodgers leading Cards by one run, Musial up, ticked foul strike pops out of Campy's mitt, next pitch banged into the seats, Dodgers lose.

2—Top of the 9th, Giants trailing Braves by two, men on 2nd and 3rd, two out, Bobby Thomson drills one between third and short, sure to tie score, ball hits runner going to 3rd base, Giants lose.

3—Bases are loaded, Mize steps up to pinch hit. A strike, a ball, a strike, nex. pitch boomed high and far to right field, wind shifts ball barely foul, Mize then strikes out.

4—A sure doubleplay ball takes freak hop over second baseman's head, ball game turned upside down.

5—Game winning home run is apparently executed, batter carelessly fails to touch 3rd, goodbye ball game.

6—Hurler has no hit game going into the 9th, two out, batter rifles one foul into the stands hurler aims to loosen him up with high hard one inside, batter ducks, ball hits bat and pops safely over first base, good bye no hit game.

7—Late innings of tight ball game, Dobby pulls leg muscle making great catch, as hitter that day couldn't get ball out of infield, his chance replacement, unknown Fridley, breaks up ball game with homer last of the 8th.

8—The 1952 season opens thus: Red Sox minus the indispensible Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr; Giants minus indispensible Monte Irvin followed by Willie Mays; the Dodgers minus indispensible Don Newcombe; the Yanks minus unreplaceable Joe DiMaggio and Whitey Ford, followed by Coleman and Morgan. Now the current standings—Yanks and Red Sox. Dodgers and Giants are 1-2 in each league. What gives?

9—The last of the 5th inning, Dodgers trailing Cubs by wide margin, with aid of stalling and the heavens above, ballgame is washed out of the records.

10—In a crucial ball game, Campanella is unjustly banished, Dodgers go on to lose by one run, a game which if won would have led to clinching of pennant last year . . . and so on and so on.

We would certainly appreciate your comments on this argument. I stubbornly maintain the game is basically one of skill. Sincerely yours, Fred S., Brooklyn.

•

YOU ARE RIGHT in maintaining that baseball is basically a game of skill, not of luck. It is wrong however to insist that luck plays absolutely no part in determining the winning of games and individual records. On the other hand it is downright silly to claim that luck is everything and skill nothing in the big leagues.

Your brother-in-law's basic proposition that the "400" in the major leagues have the same established talents and capabilities is way out of whack. Are the players on the Dodgers and the Pirates at the same level of talents and capabilities with only luck to determine which finishes higher? Did luck put that 43½ games between them? How would your brother-in-law explain the Yankees of 1936, '37, 38 and '39 sweeping to the pennant? Obviously they were far away the best team, for four straight years.

Skill is the determining factor in baseball success. No teams without it can get close enough to have a lucky break mean anything. Now last year the Dodgers and Giants were the two most skilled teams in the National League. They also were very close to each other in abilities. The factor of luck could possibly operate in helping determine the pennant winner between two such well matched teams coming to the point where one game meant the whole kaboodle. But neither could have been in pennant contention after a 154 game season in the first place without being superior in skill to the rest of the league.

Actually it is even rare to find "luck" playing a decisive role in a single game. Friend brother-in-law had to strain to get his ten examples. Let's look at some of them.

Five and six are almost facetious. The situation in five has not happened since 1931 when Lyn Lary had a mental aberration in front of Lou Gehrig's homer at Washington. That's once in 21 years. I never heard of a single instance like the one described in six. Did you?

•

NUMBER ONE is interesting. You might call it "luck" that Musial got another chance after apparently striking out. The fact is that it had to be Musial, and not some .232 hitter I could name, to use the break.

It takes a good team to TAKE ADVANTAGE OF a break. Given a bit of luck, the skilled team can pour through the gap. The weak team is much less apt to.

In fact we can carry that one step further. I would recommend for your brother-in-law's study the truism spoken by ballplayers that "the good teams get the breaks." This really means two things: the good teams MAKE some lucky "breaks" by putting on more constant pressure, by the other team's knowledge of their superiority. And the good teams are the ones most able to take advantage of the sheer lucky bounces, gusts of wind, etc. (or if they are the victims of the break, to override it and still win). It would take an awful lot of such breaks to make pennant contenders of the Pirates, for example. About three an inning, I would reckon. Instead of three a season, which is more like it!

As for question 8 and its "What gives?" What gives with the Dodgers minus Don Newcombe is the addition of the phenom-

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Meat Workers Walk Out in 'Big 4' Plants

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Workers were walking out of five major packing plants today as negotiations reached the critical stage between the "Big Four" and the CIO Packinghouse Workers. Federal mediators said they hoped a new offer by Armour & Co. might avert a nationwide strike. The union's co.•acts with Cudahy and Swift expire at midnight. Its contract with Armour expired last night. Negotiations with Wilson & Co. will open Wednesday.

A walkout closed the Armour plant at Atlanta, Ga., and absenteeism was reported high at another Armour installation at Tifton, Ga.

About 2,300 employes stopped work at noon at the Armour plant in South St. Paul, Minn., to hold a meeting on whether to continue work without a contract, and 1,100 walked out at the plant in St. Joseph, Mo.

A Cudahy plant at Wichita, Kan,. was shut down when more than 1,000 workers walked out early today. The plant resumed operations, however, when the employes returned later.

Representatives of the union refused to give any indication that their members would continue working without a contract. They said the decision was "up to the members and their locals."

The packinghouse workers broke off negotiations with Armour for a time yesterday after Armour made a package offer of between four and five cents an hour which the union described as "trivial."

The companies' contracts with the AFL Meat Cutters Union have the same expiration dates as those with the CIO union.

The Meat Cutters represent 40,000 members in 31 "Big Four" plants. The CIO Packinghouse Workers have 80,000 members in 68 plants. They include 30,000 workers in 26 Armour plants, 30,000 in Swift plants, 10,000 in nine Cudahy plants, and 10,000 in seven Wilson plants.

The CIO union isseeking a general wage increase, union shop, cost-of-living bonus, guaranteed annual wage and other benefits.

Urges Protests To Save Lives of Greek Unionists

Nick Kaloudis, Greek Maritime Union leader, asked American workers to demonstrate and save the lives of 20 members of his union, who go on trial before a military court in Athens August 21.

"I am going to Ellis Island myself next week," said Kaloudis as he came out of the Smith Act trial courtroom last Friday. "And I ask every workingman and workingwoman and every other believer in freedom to protest the frameup of my fellow union members. Eleven of them were sentenced to death at a previous trial. They won a new trial, but they will be sentenced to death again unless there are big protests everywhere."

The Government ordered Kaloudis deported to Greece, where he also would face execution. He was finally permitted voluntary departure to Poland, however.

New Hampshire Goes On Disaster List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—All of New Hampshire and parts of Illinois and Oklahoma were added to the Disaster Area list today. Eleven full states and parts of three others are now in the list due to drought.

KENTUCKY GOV'T STALLS HOTEL WORKERS ON PAY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 11.—Thousands of unorganized hotel and restaurant workers in Kentucky have waited 3½ years to get pay raises through administrative channels of the state. Employers have used every kind of legal maneuver and delaying tactic to block increases in the meager wages of their employes. The case has lain in Frankling Circuit Court here for 1½ years.

The Department of Industrial Relations started out in February, 1949, to raise minimum wages and shorten the work week of women and minors working in 249 hotels and 6,000 restaurants. Wages ranged from 20 cents to 25 cents an hour for service employes and 22 cents to 30 cents an hour for non-service workers. That was for the first 48 hours. The minimums after 48 haurs ranged up to 34 cents for service employes and 42 cents for non-service workers. The overtime minimum in some areas was 33 cents after 52 hours.

Industrial Relations Commissioner Edwin C. Willis sought to increase minimums to 41 cents to 45 cents for service employes and 50 cents to 60 cents for non-service employes, depending on the area in which they worked. All would get time-and-a-half for work after 48 hours.

Willis conducted hearings for six months, resulting in a record of 1,500 pages. The conclusion was that wages paid women and minors were "oppressive and unreasonable." The commissioner there fore issued a directive to raise the minimums and cut the hours.

He ordered that the new regulations were to go into effect Oct. 1, 1950. The Hotel and Restaurant Association attacked the validity of the order in Franklin Circuit Court. Attorneys completed their case and submitted it for judgment in February, 1951.

The cost of living has gone up 13 percent since then, but the wage-raising order is still bottled up in court.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

were on the hill last night, lost it, won it back, lost again, won it back again and then lost it all over again. The wounded were on the afore-mentioned hospital train.

There were 100 GIs on the hospital train, all hit in the hands, leg or head. A dispatch described one of the wounded as a dazed kid, his right forearm smashed and his right leg a tangled ruin.

The dispatch marked the first appearance in Korea war correspondence of a new chauvinistic term for the Chinese people. According to the press association report, the latter are now being described as "gooneys."

The appearance of the insulting term recalled to mind both Chinese and Koreans were called "gooks" in virtually the entire commercial press until that particular racist term was deleted because of wide public protest and the fears of official Washington that the term was creating bitter resentment in Asia.

Asian Delegates Set for Peking Peace Parley

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—Radio Peking annnounced yesterday that India, Indonesia, Australia, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Ceylon and Japan will send representatives to the Asia and Pacific Peace Conference in Peking September.

The broadcast said that the Japan-China Friendship Association had sent a message that it would send "cultural representatives" because the Japanese are "fully determined to maintain their stand on the forefront of the fight to save peace."

Jersey CIO Urges Registration Drive

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO, today released the latest CIO county registration statistics, which totaled 2,398,017 persons. Holderman called for "an all-out effort between now and the Sept. 25 deadline by civic groups and county election boards to insure the registration of the 956,579 New Jersey adults still not eligible to vote."

AFL BLASTS PROFITEERING, ASKS TRUMAN ACT ON PRICES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—The American Federation of Labor charged today that profiteering has put the nation in grave danger of runaway inflation and urged President Truman to take prompt action to halt the rise in the cost of living.

The Executive Council meeting here denied that the price rises were due to any wage increases. It said "All the evidence available proved that it is due to profiteering right down the line," and assailed the "huge and unjustified increase in steel prices extorted from the government by the steel industry."

ON THE SCOREBOARD

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enal Joe Black plus other added mound depths in Wade, Loes, Rutherford. The Giants minus Irvin and Mays simply do not quite have last year's capabilities, and can hardly be expected to finsh with 37 out of 44 again. Though Williams and Rhodes have come on to help some. You can always find explanations for the standings in new players, improvement of some, deterioration of others, shifting of strenghth in some teams, etc.

Which is the main answer to your brother-in-law's premise of 400 players of about equal skill standing still on a plateau and waiting for luck to anoint one group with success.

As a die hard Dodger fan, however, I most heartily agree with him on number 10!

23 NEGRO FAMILIES LOSE HOMES IN JERSEY FIRE

NUTLEY.

A RAGING FIRE swept through a 60-year-old wooden tenement here, making 23 Negro families homeless and touching off mounting demands for local government action for fire-prevention ordinances and new public housing.

Only prompt rousing of the many families crowding the old building by a Negro auxiliary policeman next door saved women and children from burning to death in the flimsy frame structure which was not equipped with fire escapes.

The fleeing occupants, most of whom rushed to the street in their nightclothes, lost all their belongings in the flash blaze. Community response to a Red Cross appeal for clothing was generous. The Progressive Party came forward with offers from white residents to take the destitute families into their homes.

IN AN EDITORIAL titled "A Timely Warning" the Nutley Sun revealed that "the Fire Prevention Bureau has known for long that the three tenement houses were a fire risk," and demanded some kind of preventive measures.

The Nutley Progressive Party promptly moved to rouse public response. Hundreds of signatures were secured on petitions which urged the commission to:

1. Provide suitable homes immediately at low rents for the six families burned out.
2. Replace Nutley's many firetrap dwellings and veterans' barracks with new, low-cost housing for all who need it.

Midwest UE Urges Labor To Get Into Election Fight

CHICAGO.—The vigorous involvement of labor in political action was urged this week by the UE district organization which pointed out that "for labor to sit out this election would serve the interests of reaction in the most complete way." The political action stand of the union was embodied in a resolution adopted by the recent district council meeting in Wausau, Wisconsin.

District President Ernest DeMaio declared that the four-page district recolution will be presented to the UE national convention.

CITING the need for labor's political, the UE here stated:

"Today, every effort to win higher wages becomes a political struggle, every strike a political strike."

The resolution further pointed out:

"While continuing to support the little that is good in the two old parties by supporting progressives in primaries and final elections, it would be a delusion and a snare to believe that either the Republican or Democratic parties could be won from within and re-directed to serve the interests of the people instead of the trusts."

THE RESOLUTION emphasized that labor's political action must be independent and that "support for a particular candidate does not mean becoming part of the party machine on whose ticket he runs."

The UE urged that political action take many forms, including the setting up of a wide series of forums where candidates can make appearances and be questioned on their policies.

The UE resolution declared:

"Every effort must be made to develop labor, Negro and other minority group candidates and to give them the fullest possible support. Such candidates will broaden the people's support and interest in the campaign and effectively challenge the machine politicians' rule.

"THE BASIC AIM of labor's political action must be to create a broad combination of the people, based on workers, small farmers and the Negro people. It was such a broad people's coalition which formed the foundation of the progresive developments of the New Deal period and which will again restore American policy to the service of the people.

"This independent political action by labor at this time will take many varied forms. The coalition of the people will develop differently in different situations.

"The ultimate conclusion of this activity must of necessity be the establishment of a new political alignment, free of the reaction and ineffectiveness of the Republican and Democratic Parties."

"TARAS SHEVCHENKO"
IN MAGICOLOR also "MAY DAY 1952"
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